

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. VII.—NEW SERIES, No. 86.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1847.

[PRICE 6d.]

CONTENTS.

ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS:—	The Approaching General Election	576
Trimmers Accommodated and Rebuked	Election Intelligence.—Representation of Halifax.—Address of Mr. Miall	577
The Wesleyans and the State-church Question	Future Prospects	580
The Mirror of Parliament	Literature	580
Foreign and Colonial News	Gleanings	581
Election Intelligence	Births, Marriages, and Deaths	581
Postscript	Trade and Commerce	482
POLITICAL:—	Advertisements	482
Summary		

ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

TRIMMERS ACCOMMODATED AND REBUKED.

IN the House of Commons, on Friday evening last, Lord John Russell, in reply to sundry questions put to him, according to arrangement we suppose, by Sir De Lacy Evans, announced, among other prospective modifications of the Minutes of Council on Education, one intended to meet "an extremely refined objection," as he not inaptly termed it, of certain Nonconformists. The change proposed by the noble lord allows Dissenting schools to avail themselves of the Parliamentary grant in aid of Education in cases where the managers, actuated by conscientious scruples, decline to recognise the right of the State to inquire into the religious condition of pupils, even so far as by stating that they are themselves satisfied therewith. This release from any direct acknowledgment of responsibility to Government in matters purely sacred, will, the Premier anticipates, remove a main obstacle now in the way of Nonconforming concurrence with the recent educational scheme. He is plainly surprised that so trifling an alteration should promise so large and important a result, and he expresses his pleasure, of course, in consenting to adopt it. What, if he should have been wholly misled as to the view which will be taken of it by the great body of Dissenters?

The proposed modification appears to be a partial and imperfect response to certain resolutions passed at a meeting, consisting of at least a dozen very respectable gentlemen, at Manchester, of whom Dr. Vaughan may be taken as the leader. What might have been the precise link of communication between this fragmentary section of the Nonconformists and the Whig Cabinet, or the Committee of Council on Education, is at present among the secrets which Time will assuredly disclose. We shall assume that there was some go-between; and the tone of Lord John Russell leads us to infer, that, whoever he might be, he had a tolerably exalted notion of the magnitude and power of the party whom he represented. There was, probably, no deliberate deception palmed off upon the noble lord. There is no necessity for charging any man with consciously practising upon him a delusion. The impression seemingly left upon the Premier's mind, that he was dealing with the main body of British Nonconformists, may be traced to a much more obvious and less blameworthy cause. Many men, otherwise truly estimable, fall into laughable mistakes as to the worth of their own powers, and the extent of their own influence. Their organ of self-esteem is a sort of many-sided mirror—and, whichever way they look, they see their own image, indefinitely multiplied, reflected back upon them. The frequent repetition of this pleasing process produces, in the most natural manner imaginable, a vivid idea of their own importance. The outer world is to them, as to all other men, much what their own minds make it—and looking at it through the medium of their own flattering imagination, they see in it scarcely anything but an embodiment of their own influence. Hence, they are apt, in their intercourse with other men, to assume a representative character wholly unwarranted—and to talk of the feeble minority with whom they think and act, as though it were substantially the entire British public.

The gentlemen who suggested this modification of the Minutes to Lord John Russell, as calculated to meet the scruples of Dissenters, have wormed themselves into a singular idea, either of Nonconformist principles or of Nonconformist consciences. It can hardly be hidden from them, that the most serious objection to the Minutes of Council is, that they provide for the application of national funds to religious teaching. The Dissenters who know aught of their own distinctive doctrines, and have, in addition, the

slightest acquaintance with broad constitutional principles, do not repudiate inspection by the Government in any matter for which Government aid is received. They know that the State is bound to see that its resources are really expended in the honest furtherance of the ends for which they are voted—and the gist of their objection to the Minutes of Council lay, not in the trifling acknowledgment demanded of them as to the proper appropriation of funds given expressly for moral and religious training, but in the employment of public money for any such purposes. Grant it right to participate in the vote, and you grant it right also to submit to the inspection—for none can justly claim to receive funds from the State, and then set up a conscientious plea in bar of rendering an exact account of its appropriation. The proposed modification, strictly interpreted, amounts to this—"You Dissenters teach religion in your schools, and deem it of the highest importance to do so. You aver that it is contrary to your principles to sanction the extension of State assistance for any such purpose. Well! we are willing to meet you half-way. Take the money, and by any handy-pandy device of your own, contrive to spend it on your schools if you can without letting one halfpenny of it go directly or indirectly to the kind of instruction which you affirm should not be promoted by such means. Take the money anyhow! and yield up your 'extremely refined objection' to our assurance, that we will make no sort of inquiry as to the manner in which, or the extent to which, you have applied it to the religious training of youth." Now, there can be no question whatever that the aid received from Government in every case was meant to be, and will be, expended on a general plan of teaching which we regard as religious—and no refusal of our's to say anything about it, no concurrence of the Legislature in our refusal, can alter the facts of the case, which facts stand in direct hostility to our professed principles.

But again, the reception of aid under the Minutes of Council is of course a tacit sanction given to those Minutes. Can we consistently give any such sanction? Will Dr. Vaughan or any of his co-resolutionists pretend that Nonconformists generally object, not to payments made by the State for religious teaching, but merely to their own use of them for this purpose? Intelligent Dissenters enter their protest at that moment when the money leaves the coffers of the State, and do not wait until it may chance to come into their own hands in aid of spiritual instruction. They declare, not that they must in nowise receive, but that the State must in nowise give to any such object. Now the Minutes of Council are professedly and avowedly framed with a view to large grants of public money for religious training. How can our objection, put forward on this very ground, to those Minutes, be removed by simply permitting us to pocket the cash without rendering up an account of it, so far as the more sacred object of it is concerned? Is it to Independents and Baptists only that we deem it wrong to give national property for spiritual uses? Is it not just as contrary to our principles to sanction such grants to Wesleyan Methodists, Roman Catholics, the Free Church, the Church of England, or Socinians? Are our consciences denominational? Can we consent that Government shall do for others what we declare it ought not and shall not do for ourselves? Shall we ask the Legislature merely to call by a different name the assistance which it extends to us, and which, under the correct description of "aid to religious teaching," we fervently repudiated, and, having received our quota, leave the State to dispose of the rest amongst less scrupulous, but somewhat more intelligible, sects? There is a paltriness, a selfishness, a hankering after public funds, an ingenuity in framing a plausible excuse for taking them, a carelessness to the reputation of Dissenters, and a total indifference to the substantial truth they profess, characterizing the whole of this new arrangement, so far as Dissenters can be supposed to have had anything to do with it, which will go far, we hope, to neutralize the mischief which else it would certainly effect. It is too sophistical for wisdom—too ingenious for common-sense—too treacherous for integrity. It is pure Whiggery.

The parties who are responsible for this precious plan for obviating "an extremely refined objection" are not, in our judgment, half so blameworthy as those who fritter away grave principles by cunning devices to reconcile them with present convenience. Somebody in our midst, it is plain, is lamentably misrepresenting us in high quarters. The evil such an one has done ought to be checked forthwith. Let the Dissenters speak out. Will the proposed alter-

ation in the Minutes of Council enable them to receive, and thereby affix their public sanction to, future grants of money voted in aid of the present scheme? Do they believe that scheme to involve the setting up of a subsidiary Church Establishment? Do they see in it a tentative approach to the endowment of all sects? Is it in their judgment hostile to civil liberty, unconstitutional in its origin and character, and demoralizing in its tendency? Why, then, what matters it a straw to them whether they are permitted to cheat themselves into the delusion, that the money they receive is untainted by any improper conditions. The nation, liberty, dissent, religion, will be immensely injured by the natural operation of this insidious scheme—and surely it ill-becomes us to get up a case which the Prime Minister can at once relieve, and characterize as "an extremely refined objection."

THE WESLEYANS AND THE STATE-CHURCH QUESTION.

(From the Patriot.)

The Protestant Association has issued circulars to the ministers of religion, urging them to use their influence with their people to give votes at the next election to those candidates alone who will most vigorously oppose Popery. We have been favoured with the replies which have been forwarded by some Wesleyan ministers, and we know that others of them hold similar sentiments, though they have not deemed it necessary to reply to the circulars. We willingly subjoin one of these replies, being persuaded that it contains the sentiments of a growing number of Wesleyan ministers, and that the time is not very distant when Dissent will receive an important accession of strength from that body:—

SIR,—The printed papers forwarded by you as Secretary to the Protestant Association have come to hand. With your request I cannot comply. What little influence I may have in the approaching election will be given to such candidate only as shall avow himself an uncompromising opponent of all religious establishments, which, in my opinion, to use a somewhat vulgar term, are sheer humbug, or a national poor-house for the gentry and aristocracy of the country in which, unhappily for a land, and most unfortunately for religion, they exist. I regard the Protestant Establishment of this country as its monster grievance, and its national sin. By it religion is proscribed. By it men of worldly ambition climb to worldly and political eminence. The name of Christ is hereby blasphemed.

If the Government of a country profess to support religion from the National Exchequer, then, in my opinion, it ought equally to support every form of religion obtaining in that country. The Government has no more right, as I think, to tax Roman Catholics for the support of Protestantism, than to tax Protestants for the support of Papists. All interference of Government, raising one sect at the expense of the rest, is a civil injustice and a religious wrong. In my opinion, the Protestant Establishment of this country, instead of being a bulwark against Popery, has been a bridge to it.

The existence of the Protestant Establishment in Ireland is a crying sin and wrong, only finding its parallel in some of the atrocious acts of the Papal Church. Never can Protestantism flourish in that unhappy land, while so nefarious, impolitic, and wicked an exercise of political power continues, justly exasperating the Catholic population, and rendering, while it continues, unconquerable their prejudices against the truth. Any influence that I have shall ever be exerted to free that portion of my fellow-subjects from a most cruel oppression. "As ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so unto them," is my maxim, in religion as in seculars, politically as in common life. And I have never yet met a State-Churchman who would have a Government do to his sect as is done to the Papists in Ireland. Not strongly confident in the truth, we rely, as they have been wont to do, on the secular arm, and, like them, we may make martyrs, but not converts.

As long as there is a State Church in this country, my opposition to the endowment of any form or mode of religion will not be directed against any particular instance. Worldly politicians may, for aught I care, endow all as well as one, error as well as truth, and I shall never trouble myself about the particular case. My opposition shall ever be laid at the root of the evil—the interference of the State in matters of religion. With these views you will not be surprised that I shall do my best to promote, at the ensuing election, the cause of the most thorough-paced opponent of Church and State union; and if none such offers himself, I shall myself, and if I have sufficient influence with any others they, too, shall stand aloof from a squabble of parties, in which I shall have no interest. A pro-Maynooth man would be quite as acceptable to me as any pro-Establishment man. I am, Sir, yours truly,

UNION CHAPEL, PLYMOUTH.—LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE.—The foundation stone of the new Congregational Chapel, that is to be built in Courtenay-street, Plymouth, was laid on Friday afternoon last, by David Berry, Esq., in the presence of a large number of ministers and friends of the Independent, Baptist, and other congregations. The attendance was numerous, and the proceedings were of an interesting character. After the ceremony had been gone through, about 130 friends assembled to take tea in the Mechanics' Institution. H. M. Gibson, Esq., presided, and the meeting was addressed by the Revs. Dr. Payne, George Clayton, Pyer, Jones, and Hine, and by W. Prance, Esq.—Plymouth Journal.

DEATH OF SIR R. STOFFORD.—The veteran Governor of Greenwich Hospital, Sir Robert Stofford, died on Friday morning, at Richmond. The Admiral was in his eightieth year. He entered the navy at a very early age, and had seen much active service. His last achievements afloat were the series of operations on the coast of Syria in 1840, when Beyrout and Acre were bombarded and captured.

ORIGINAL
DEFECTIVE

THE MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.

REMOVAL OF PAUPERS.

Mr. Banks's Poor-Removal Act Amendment Bill [repealing the act of last session] stood for a second reading on Wednesday; and the general policy of the measure was the subject of a close discussion.

On the one side it was contended, that the act was a very necessary interference in behalf of the poor paupers not resident in the parish which is liable to their maintenance; they being subject to great hardship. Moreover, the Poor-Removal Act was represented as having caused a large amount of litigation. This view was supported by Captain PECHILL, Mr. ROBERT PALMER, the Marquis of GRANBY, Mr. SPOONER, (who approved of the act of last year, but saw the hard working of the legal construction which had been put upon it,) Mr. EDWARD RICE, and Mr. MILES.

On the other hand it was shown, by a considerable preponderance of facts and arguments, that upon the whole the operation of the bill has been advantageous to all parties. Although some legal disputes have necessarily occurred under the first working of the measure, the amount of litigation abolished, especially on the subject of settlement, is far more considerable. In the large county of Cheshire, for instance, as Sir JOHN PAKINGTON mentioned, there has not been a single appeal under the Act. Some hardship has occurred to the poor where Boards of Guardians, under a misconception, have refused to carry out the Act; supposing that they could thus drive away the poor from certain districts, and save expense to themselves. But, upon the whole, the liability to removal occasioned far more extensive and painful hardships to the poor than any which had occurred under the bill; and as the local authorities become better acquainted with the real nature of the law, its operation becomes more effectual. To this view there was the testimony of Sir JOHN PAKINGTON, Sir GEORGE GREY, Mr. VERNON SMITH, Sir JAMES GRAHAM, and Mr. CHARLES BULLER.

Incidentally occurred a discussion on the conduct of the select committee to whom the Poor-removal Act had been referred. Captain PECHILL mentioned a report that the committee had closed its labours without doing anything at all; and Sir JOHN PAKINGTON mentioned a rumour that the members of the committee had adopted among themselves some resolution of an important character, but had determined, by a majority, not to report that resolution to the House. Sir GEORGE GREY, and more distinctly Sir JAMES GRAHAM, explained that, by an excellent regulation of the House, what had actually passed in committee would be made known by the report of the proceedings in the committee; and it would appear that there prevailed a general, if not unanimous, opinion among the members of the committee that the poor-law would require a very extensive change: a considerable majority of the committee thought that the law of removal ought to be abolished; next, that a wider area should be given to rating; and thirdly, that the power of revising the unions afforded the best field for the extended area. Mr. CHARLES BULLER, chairman of the committee, explained more in detail what it had done. It had diligently collected a great amount of evidence from men possessing the most practical knowledge; it had received a number of suggestions and plans, some of which it had adopted—Mr. Poulett Scrope, for instance, had proposed a plan which was to be incorporated in the report of the committee; and, on the whole, the report of the committee would furnish ample materials for legislation in a future session. Government would not lose sight of the question.

On a division, the motion for the second reading of Mr. Banks's bill was negatived by 105 to 102.

POOR-LAW ADMINISTRATION.

On Thursday Sir GEORGE GREY moved the order of the day for the third reading of the Poor-law Administration Bill.

Mr. WAKLEY moved as an amendment that the bill be read a third time that day three months, and spoke at considerable length against the measure.

He objected to the manifest intention of retaining the Poor-law Commissioners, who have been condemned by all parties. He showed that the bill would confer very large legislative and executive functions on the new Commissioners. If the bill passed into a law, an immense number of offices would be held at the pleasure of the Government: there are 590 unions, each with its workhouse-master, its schoolmaster, its clerk to the Board of Guardians; there are 2,000 relieving officers, and probably 3,000 medical officers. One effect would be, that the clerk to the Board of Guardians would endeavour to throw into the Board as much political power as possible, and thus party strife would be mixed up with the interests of the poor. Mr. Wakley contended that the poor-law has not done what it was intended to accomplish—to raise wages, make the poor independent, diminish crime, and lessen the number of illegitimate children; and he entered freely into many of the old objections against the mode of administering relief, the niggardly allowance, the extent of the unions, and the imperfect medical relief. On the subject of illegitimacy he made some startling statements [not reported], to show the manner in which medical skill is defeated by those who are resolved that children shall be still-born; and the fact is, that an enormous number of still-born children are now found dead in all the great towns of the kingdom.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. FERRAND, who supported it with a very long and discursive speech, ranging over the whole subject of Poor-law: the 43rd. of Elizabeth—the agitation out of doors against it—Mr. Lewis, and the prosecution against Mr. Ferrand—separation of man and wife, &c., &c.

Mr. ROEBUCK, in a plain and vigorous speech, replied to the two objectors. The real question for discussion was the constitution of the Board: the real question was, whether by the bill that Board could be rendered more efficient and responsible; and, therefore, it was not the time to discuss the whole of the present poor-law, or the law of the 43rd. of Elizabeth. He contended that the bill would effect an improvement. The Commissioners had not to be charged so much with harshness, as with vacillation and yielding to clamour and

cant, both in Parliament and out of doors. If, however, there were one Commissioner in that House, who might be questioned at all times by members of Parliament, they would see that occur which had occurred with regard to the administration of Indian affairs. The Indian Board was assailed just as the poor-law commission is now assailed—only it was by the magnificent eloquence of Mr. Burke, instead of by Mr. Ferrand: now they saw the calm quiet, the perfect peace of mind, with which Sir John Hobhouse sat smiling before them. Having answered Mr. Ferrand's statements, Mr. Roebuck replied to what Mr. Wakley had said on the bastardy clauses. From Mr. Wakley's own account it was evident, that the persons who had baffled medical skill were not paupers,—that in fact it was not the bastardy clauses which urged them to the crime, but the rigid rules of society, which brand with shame those who yield to the seducer. He had seen much of the administration of the law—much of women who had destroyed their offspring: it was not, however, from want, but shame. He vindicated the bastardy clauses, as doing all that was required by justice; and more briefly defended other parts of the law. At a proper time he should be prepared to move that outdoor relief ought to be afforded to the aged and infirm.

The amendment was supported by Mr. FIELDEN, Mr. HENLEY, Captain PECHILL, Mr. BORTHWICK, Mr. GEORGE BANKES, and Colonel SIBTHORP.

Commenting on the excessively discursive nature of the debate, Sir GEORGE GREY briefly defended the principle of the bill, as providing for the maintenance of a central superintending authority immediately responsible to Parliament.

The House divided; and the third reading was carried, by 105 to 35.

Then followed several attempts to make material modifications of the bill by additional clauses. Mr. SPOONER moved a clause annulling any order of the Commissioners which may have prohibited outdoor relief to the able-bodied. In objecting to the clause, Sir GEORGE GREY stated that the prohibitory order applies only to the able-bodied: it is not the usual practice to force the aged or infirm into the house. Mr. WAKLEY and other members maintained, that in many unions it is the practice to do so. Eventually the clause was negatived, by 109 to 37.

Mr. BORTHWICK moved a clause providing that married couples above sixty years of age, received into a workhouse, shall not be compelled to live separately and apart. Sir GEORGE GREY objected to a compulsory law on the subject. It is now the rule in workhouses not to enforce the separation against aged couples, if there is room; but a compulsory law might occasion serious inconvenience at times of great crowding into workhouses. Lord JOHN RUSSELL proposed an amendment declaring that Boards of Guardians should be "at liberty" to adopt the clause. After a sharp discussion—in which Mr. ROEBUCK and other defenders of the law supported the clause—Lord John's amendment was negatived, by 70 to 55; and after more disputation, Mr. Borthwick's clause was adopted.

Mr. ETWALL moved a clause directing that all meetings of Boards of Guardians should be open to the ratepayers. This, unopposed by Ministers, was adopted.

Some other amendments—to annul the existing orders, &c. within six months after passing of the Act; to limit the duration of the present bill to one year; and to vest the appointment of Secretaries directly in the Crown, so as to vacate a seat in Parliament—were negatived by decisive majorities; and the bill passed.

THE MINUTES OF EDUCATION.

On Friday night, Sir De L. EVANS asked the first Lord of the Treasury the following questions:—

1. Should the supporters of an existing National school, in a parish where Nonconformists are not sufficient in numbers to form a separate school, desire, in consequence, to adopt a rule of management which shall admit the children of Nonconformists with exemption from attendance at church and from instruction in the catechism, and should the National School Society refuse their sanction to such rule, will the Committee of Privy Council on Education consider the desire on the one part to adopt this rule, and the refusal of the National School Society to sanction or grant aid under such circumstances, as reasons sufficient to form a "special case?" 2. And in the event of the Committee of Privy Council deeming a National school adopting such tolerant rule and practice, to be within the class of "special cases," will the loss sustained by such school by reason of the refusal of assistance from the National School Society be taken into consideration in determining the proportion of aid to be granted by the Committee of Privy Council? 3. It having been intimated that additional minutes are contemplated by Government to meet the case of Roman Catholics, will the noble lord at the head of the Government inform the house whether Congregational Dissenters, who approve the principle of Government aid to education, will have a similar measure of liberality extended to them which is thus so justly intended towards their Roman Catholic fellow-subjects, and to which they are equally entitled; to the effect that additional minutes may also be hoped for, to enable Congregational Dissenters, upon special application, and without touching the previous minutes as affecting Church of England Schools, to accept Government aid, without being constrained to render any account to Government of the religious knowledge or duties of the monitors and pupil-teachers?

Lord J. RUSSELL, in reply, said:—

Sir, I will answer the different questions which my hon. friend has put to me, although, of course, I cannot enter into any particular case. With regard to the general principle on which the Committee of the Council of Education are prepared to act, I think it has been stated in previous debates, that if the managers of any school should think proper, while they conform generally to the rules of the National Society, not to require the children to learn the catechism or to attend Church, and thus to admit the children of Dissenters, thereby becoming, as I believe, separated from the National Society, the Committee of the Council of Education will feel themselves at liberty to extend their aid to such schools [hear, hear]. As to the second question—the loss to the schools owing to the refusal of the National Society to give assistance—each case must rest on its own merits, and each case will be considered on its own merits, and aid will be given to Church schools generally which admit Dissenters in aid of local subscriptions in each district. With respect to the third question, the regulation has been introduced not only to meet the case of Roman Catholics, with respect to whom a minute has been prepared, and the draft of which has been submitted to the Catholic In-

stitute, but it has also been introduced to meet the objections held by Congregational Dissenters—objections which I think of an extremely refined nature, but which I still think ought not to prevent aid being given to schools which would otherwise be assisted. The Government Minutes would be satisfied without the inspector giving an account of the religious examination of the schools, if the managers of the schools should say that they were satisfied; this, I think, would amount to no interference, but many Congregational Dissenters who entertain strong religious opinions, and who are remarkable for praiseworthy conduct, think that this is some interference, and if the Privy Council are satisfied that this may be made a ground of religious objection, they will not require that the local managers shall state that they are satisfied. A minute on the subject has been prepared; it lies by for consideration; but it will be probably adopted at an early meeting of the Privy Council. With regard to the Roman Catholics, it is right to state, to prevent any misapprehension, that the regulations will relate to future grants only, and that the grants now made will be administered strictly in accordance with the declarations made in this House. We shall endeavour to extend education by Parliamentary grants as widely as possible, but with respect to grants already made, they will be distributed according to the declarations made in this House at the time they were granted.

GRANT FOR IRISH RAILWAYS.

In the House of Commons, on Monday night, Lord J. RUSSELL moved the second reading of the Railways (Ireland, No. 2) Bill.

Sir W. MOLESWORTH objected to the motion, contending that this bill was nothing else but the fag end of Lord G. Bentinck's proposition, and that every argument which applied to the principle of the whole of that measure applied with equal force to this paltry fraction of it. By assisting these Irish railroad companies the Government was injuring the interests of every other railroad company in the country, and was aggravating, in an enormous degree, the pecuniary difficulties of the money-market. At the commencement of the session, Lord J. Russell had asked for eight millions to carry out his plans for Ireland. For one of those plans—the reclamation of waste lands—a million had been asked; but, as that part of the project had been abandoned, he had now more money than he wanted, and, therefore, he must spend it in some manner, be it good, bad, or indifferent. Now, he (Sir W. Molesworth) thought that it would be much better to leave the money in the pockets of the people of England, to fructify there, than to place it in the hands of others, to benefit landlords and mortgagees in Ireland, and to injure the people of that country irremediably by inducing them to rely, on all occasions, on the assistance of the people of England. He concluded by moving that the bill be read a second time that day three months.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS said the Minister had already tried the money-market sufficiently this year with his loan of eight millions; and it was too bad that he should now come forward with a proposition of lending more than half a million to certain railway companies in Ireland at less than the ordinary rate of interest in the money-market.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL admitted that the Government was going beyond the usual limit of the advances made annually for public works; and, therefore, the question which the House was then called upon to decide was whether it would sanction a larger advance than the Exchequer-bill Loan Commissioners were entitled to advance under ordinary circumstances. If the House, however, looked only to its own legislation for Ireland during the last two centuries, it would see sufficient cause for the present distressed condition of that country in the misgovernment which it had so long sanctioned. He, therefore, proposed this grant to enable Ireland to work out its own prosperity. We had caused in Ireland misery, misery had produced crime, crime again had produced insecurity, and insecurity had prevented the influx of capital, which is necessary to its prosperity. There was, besides, reason to fear that the potato crop might perish this year. It was true that the people of Ireland had sown with corn and turnips much of the ground usually sown with potatoes, but it was calculated that so far as nourishment was concerned it required three acres of wheat to make up for the nourishment derived from one acre of potatoes. Could, then, any man look to the state of Ireland, he would not say for the next year, but for the next six years, without seeing that the sufferings of its population might be severe? We had already imposed on the landlords of Ireland the necessity of maintaining on their land those labourers for whom there was not a natural demand. We therefore ought to assist them by every means in our power in rescuing the population of Ireland from its present condition; and the best means were those which would enable it by labour to work out that prosperity of which it must be itself the most effective instrument.

Mr. ROEBUCK observed, that the concluding words of Lord J. Russell had created great alarm in his mind, for this measure was, he said, only part of a general policy which his lordship intended to adopt towards Ireland. Now he objected to this measure, if it were part of a large scheme, because it was founded on a wrong principle, and if it were a small scheme, because it would be inefficient to afford any relief to Ireland. A railroad in Ireland might be very useful for the purposes of commerce, but was it a legitimate employment of the capital of England in Ireland? He complained that this sum of £620,000 was not lent to the starving people of Ireland to relieve their calamities; but Lord J. Russell had asked for it for a people suffering under ages of misgovernment, and for such a purpose it was utterly inefficient. What the Irish people required in that respect was, not the formation of railways, but the abolition of the Church of England in Ireland, for so long as that Church remained, the Roman Catholic of Ireland would be a serf and the Protestant an oppressor. He then furnished the House with a most desponding prospect of the coming harvest, and asked whether, in such a desperation of plenty, we ought to exhaust our capital in the formation of railways? So fearful a state of expectancy for this country was never known, and with such a prospect before it, was it fitting that the Government should risk its funds in such a speculation as no member of the Cabinet would engage in as a private individual? It was too bad that the Government should take money out of the pockets of English gentle-

men, for which they could get ten per cent. in the money market, and then lend it at five per cent. to a set of needy speculators in Ireland. Was it just? If it were not, why was it done? It might be all very well for Lord John Russell to be generous to Ireland; but he had also another duty to perform—to be just to England.

Lord G. BENTINCK said, he should not press the amendments of which he had given notice, for similar grants to other railways, because he understood that Lord J. Russell had given an assurance that those railways, when they were in a similar situation to those benefitted by this bill, should be entitled to similar indulgence and similar assistance. He then proceeded to contend, that if the capability of affording good security were the only preliminary necessary to obtain these advances of public money, the Great Midland and Western Railway was in a situation to receive part of this loan. He then vindicated his plan from the two objections which Lord J. Russell had urged against it that evening, and, at the conclusion of his vindication, reminded his lordship that the Government had objected to it formerly on other grounds, as, for instance, on the insufficiency of the securities which it provided—on the ground that it would not lead to the employment of any Irishman as a navigator—and, lastly, on the ground that Irish navvies never had any children.

Mr. LABOUCHERE complained that neither Lord G. Bentinck nor Mr. Roebuck had considered this measure as part of a general scheme for the improvement and amelioration of Ireland, but had both considered it as an abstract measure. He then proceeded to defend the policy recently adopted by the Government towards Ireland, and in reply to Lord G. Bentinck contended that that policy ought not to be judged by its expenditure in pounds, shillings, and pence, but by the saving of human life which it had accomplished. By a report which he had received from Ireland that morning, he found that there were at this moment 2,600,000 persons in Ireland supported by daily rations. That supply of rations was attended with great expense, but it had stayed the progress of pestilence and famine.

Mr. LEPROY and Mr. SHEIL supported the measure of Government, the latter concluding with a warm and eloquent eulogy upon Mr. O'Connell, whose name had been incidentally introduced into the debate by Lord G. Bentinck—a eulogy to which the House listened with breathless attention.

Mr. COLLETT (Lincoln) followed in favour of the bill. Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL supported it, denouncing political economy as a theory totally inapplicable to the present condition of Ireland. Mr. MONTAGUE GORE followed on the same side, the House having by this time become very noisy and impatient for a division. Mr. TRELAWNY opposed the bill as unsound in principle and dangerous as a precedent.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM stated that he was at a loss to discover the precise principle on which the proposition before the House was made at the present moment. It was not brought forward as a measure of relief to Ireland, but as part of a general system of policy hereafter to be pursued. He was not opposed in principle to limited advances for public works, and her Majesty's late Government were willing to make such advances whenever a proper case was made out, to the extent of the amount at the disposal of the Exchequer Loan Commissioners, and no further. But the objections which existed to the measure before the House when it was first introduced still continued to exist. It was true that the money-market was in a better condition now than then, but it was not yet on a footing which justified the Government in making such a proposition. Nor was the condition of Ireland herself favourable to making advances like those now proposed. Every shilling of public money advanced to that country should be advanced with a view, not to the indirect employment of labour, but to directly increasing the productive powers of the soil. The Government had withdrawn the Waste Lands Bill without discussion. If further sums were to be spent in Ireland, he thought they should be disbursed for the improvement of the land, or in furthering a limited system of colonization. All the arguments urged against Lord George Bentinck's scheme were equally applicable to the measure now before the House, and he was all the more surprised at the conduct of the Government in bringing it forward, when he remembered that the House was much indebted to the Chancellor of the Exchequer for his exposure of the fallacy and hollowness of that scheme. The advances now proposed were not so much calculated to relieve the distress of the Irish people as to benefit a few speculators in Ireland, and if such was its character, why were the speculators in connexion with these particular railways to be favoured above all others? Deeming the measure wrong in principle, impolitic, and unwise, he could not hesitate in recording his vote against its second reading.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER vindicated the consistency of the Government.

Mr. D'ISRAELI rejoiced at the conversion of the Government, late though it came, and partial though it was. They now clung to the fag-end of a scheme, grander in its objects and more comprehensive in its scope than the measure now before the House, and were now treating that as a panacea for Ireland which was but a puny imitation of a plan which they had repudiated before as inapplicable to the state of that country. The honourable gentleman then taunted the Government, much to the amusement of the House, with the new views which they entertained, reminding them that if they were now right they were egregiously wrong in February, and that if they were then wrong they would probably hear of it at the hustings.

Mr. HUME vehemently opposed the bill.

Mr. CARDWELL also opposed the bill. The advances proposed could not benefit Ireland, even to the extent of going into the hands of Irish "destitute shareholders," for the shareholders who would profit by them were principally English. Considering the present state of the Exchequer, and the prospects of the future, he regarded the proposition submitted to the House as most injudicious and improvident.

The House then divided, and the numbers were—
For the amendment 62
Against it 175
Majority against the amendment 113
The bill was then read a second time.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—In reply to Mr. RICE, on Thursday, Mr. STRUTT stated, that, under the provisions of the present law, the company on whose line an accident occurs must give notice of the occurrence to the Railway Commissioners within forty-eight hours. He stated what had been done with regard to the three important accidents that had lately occurred—at the Dee Bridge, at the Wolverton station, and on the Brighton and Chichester Line. Captain Symonds was sent down to the Dee Bridge, and made a report; on which the Commissioners have come to the conclusion that further experiment is necessary with regard to the use of cast-iron in railway bridges. Railway companies throughout England have been requested to make a descriptive return of all the cast-iron bridges on their line, and to strengthen any whose stability is doubtful. With respect to the accident at the Wolverton station, the directors have been requested to place Captain Symonds in communication with Captain Huish, the superintendent of the line, in order to draw up regulations for the prevention of similar accidents; and Captain Symonds has prepared some rules accordingly. Captain Coddington and Mr. Murray, a gentleman recommended by the Admiralty, have entered upon an inquiry respecting the third accident.

THE SEDUCTION AND PROSTITUTION SUPPRESSION BILL passed through the Committee on Wednesday. On the motion that it be reported, Mr. ROEBUCK objected to the principle of the bill; for the House was travelling out of the real province of legislation, into the province of simple morality. He also objected to the excessive punishments to be inflicted under the bill, and to the facility which it afforded for making any man the victim of the vilest conspiracy. He pointed out the mode in which conspiracies to extort money might be got up under the second clause. Sir GEORGE GREY defended the bill; but suggested that this questionable part should be revised. Eventually, the motion to report was carried, by 86 to 21; and the House resumed.

CAPTAIN WARNER'S INVENTION.—Lord INGESTRE moved for a select committee to consider the report of the commissioners appointed to investigate Captain Warner's invention. The report of the commissioners, Colonel Chalmer and Captain Chads (that the experiment on Cannock Chase was a failure), was, he contended, hasty and premature. The balloon took up more than the stipulated number of shells, and dropped them in a continuous line; but the commissioners did not take the trouble to inquire what had become of the shells. The Marquis of Anglesey, however, had inquired into the case, and was prepared to give evidence before a committee; and Lord Ingestre, who was present at the experiment, also testified to its probable success. Lord JOHN RUSSELL maintained that the experiment had proved that Mr. Warner's invention was neither new, successful, nor impenetrably secret. Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS followed, with much ridicule on the cost and the impracticability which he ascribed to the plan. Mr. HOLLOND, Mr. BROTHERTON, and Captain BERKELEY, also deprecated the useless expenditure of public money. And, perceiving the temper of the House, Lord Ingestre withdrew his motion.

MR. MACGREGOR.—In the House of Commons, on Monday night, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in answer to a question put by Mr. DUNCOMBE, stated that Mr. Macgregor, chief secretary of the Board of Trade, had intimated to him his intention, in case he should be elected member for Glasgow in the ensuing Parliament, to relinquish his present position in the Board of Trade.

PRESSURE OF PRIVATE BUSINESS.—In the House of Lords, on Monday night, Lord BROUGHAM called attention to the subject of the private bills and business of the House, and after having spoken at considerable length on the unsatisfactory way in which such matters were conducted in both Houses, proceeded to urge the necessity of appointing a responsible tribunal to transact the private business brought before Parliament. The noble lord concluded by moving that a select committee be appointed to take into consideration the mode of dealing with private bills and private interests in that House, and the mode of receiving messages from the other House of Parliament.—A discussion then arose, in which Lord REDESDALE, the Duke of RICHMOND, and the Marquis of LANSDOWNE took part, in which these noble Lords, while they admitted the importance of the subject, expressed their conviction that it would be useless, at this advanced period of the session, to appoint the proposed committee. The motion was then withdrawn.

The day now named by rumour for the prorogation of Parliament is the 23rd of July; but it is still uncertain, we believe, even to Ministers.—*Spectator*.

TWENTY RAILWAY BILLS have received the Royal assent this session, authorizing £5,404,915 to be raised, by capital and loan, for the construction of 255½ miles of railway.—*Times*.

THE QUEEN has continued to the orphan children of the late Thomas Hood the pension of £100 a year, originally granted to their father, and afterwards to his widow.

FATHER MATHEW has just arrived in London, to give evidence, it is supposed, before the colonization committee of the Peers. As he embarked to cross from Kingstown to Liverpool, Mr. Gray, the manager of the Dublin Steam-Packet Company, presented to him an order from the directors, conferring a free passage in the Company's vessels at all times, as a mark of admiration for Mr. Mathew's services in the promotion of temperance.

MIDHURST.—It is stated that the Dunford property, near Midhurst, where the hon. member for Stockport, Mr. Cobden, was born, has been purchased either by or for him.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

SPAIN.

The Minister of Grace and Justice has issued a circular, calling upon the censors of the press to denounce any newspaper that may call into doubt the right of the Duchess of Montpensier to succeed to the throne of Spain. This revival of the old subject elicits the following story, generally talked of in Madrid:—"It appears that on her deathbed, the King's mother, Donna Carlota, made over to her confessor, Father Fulgencio, certain papers of the highest importance, authorizing him to show them in the event, however improbable at the time, of a marriage being proposed between her son and Isabella. These papers, of a nature to render the Bresson marriage impossible, were shown in due time to Queen Christina; who said they were of no importance, the world not being acquainted with their contents. Father Fulgencio was at once sent out of Madrid, and the marriage hurried over between the supposed cousins. The well-known immorality of Carlota and of Ferdinand VII., and the unscrupulous character of Christina, could alone throw any degree of probability on such a report; which, however, is known to everybody in Madrid."

PORTUGAL.

By advices from Lisbon to the 19th inst., we learn that the insurgent force at Setubal had been entirely broken up and dispersed; 142 chiefs and officers, and more than 400 of the soldiers, were now in custody in Lisbon; the rest had fled to the interior, but were overtaken by Vinhaes at Alcaacer do Sal, where he made upwards of 300 prisoners, and many others besides surrendered to him. The leaders were on board our squadron in the Tagus, and in custody until the submission of the Junta shall bring the amnesty into force. Admiral Parker had returned from Setubal, and was about to proceed immediately with his fine steam squadron to Oporto, to reduce the Junta to obedience. The Marquis de Loulé, one of the leaders of the insurrection, was to proceed to England by this packet, as were also the Duchess of Palmella and two of her daughters. Thirty of the prisoners had escaped from Fort St. Julian's. To the 19th inst. advices from Oporto have been received. No event of any importance had occurred since our previous advices. Though Saldanha had advanced close to Villa Nona, he had not fired a shot, as the Spaniards had not come nearer than Braga, and as the allied squadron, though its commander had sent in another menacing letter, had not committed any act of hostility. The blockade continued to be enforced by a Portuguese brig of war and a steamer. A long correspondence had taken place between the British Consul and the Junta, which ended without any good result, as the Junta finally refused to give up its arms either to Saldanha or Commissioners appointed by the three Powers, declaring that when the fourth article of mediation was fulfilled they would hand over their armed force to the Queen's authority. About 2,000 guerillas had entered Oporto from the Beira, making the whole force, including *Artistas* and National Guard, amount to near 14,000 men. The Junta say they are prepared to stand a six months' siege. The French Consul had refused to sanction by his signature the letter of menace sent to the Junta by the commanders of the allied squadron before Oporto. The peace of the city had been well preserved by the Junta, and not one Englishman had to complain of insult or injury.

PRUSSIA.

In a sitting of the 16th instant, the United Diet adopted, by 220 to 205 votes, the bill for the admission of the Jews to all places except such as are connected with the exercise of other forms of worship or religious instruction. On the 17th, the Diet came to a decision on the following details of the proposition:—"It affirmed, by 254 votes to 212, the admission of Jews to political and municipal offices; by 222 to 183, for their admission as professors of mathematical, medical, and natural sciences in the Universities; by 223 to 156, for the creation of a Jewish theological chair in one of the Universities; by 260 to 180, that Jews should be excluded from employment connected with elementary instruction; and by 220 to 219, against their being allowed to be elected Deputies of the General or Provincial Diet. On the 19th, the bill was passed by 242 to 124.

BERLIN, JUNE 18.—All lovers of constitutional rights, will be delighted to hear that, on this very afternoon the House of Lords voted, by a majority of more than two-thirds (the legally required number of votes), in favour of Count Von Arnin's amendment, which proposed forwarding a petition to the King, praying him to convoke the Diet periodically, according to the spirit of former laws, and also *pro bono publico*. This is, in fact, the most important vote of the session, inasmuch as it was feared that the nobly assembly would not coincide with the other house on the above point, and inasmuch as the reference to former laws proves now that both chambers claim rights based on previous statutes, whilst they look forward for favours to his Majesty's kindness, prudence, and wisdom.

The Austrian Government appears to have taken alarm at the free expression of opinion in the Prussian Diet; for, according to the *Observateur* of Brussels, orders have been given that the *Prussian States Gazette*, in which the proceedings of the Diet are reported, shall for the future be prohibited from entering the Austrian dominions.

GREECE.

The condition of affairs in Greece equals anything that could have been imagined from the antecedents. The country is overrun by troops, in anticipation of an outbreak. The Government are using the most unscrupulous modes of turning the election in their favour: the list of electors for the capital is filled with unknown names of persons who have no right to vote; whilst a vast number of Opposition voters have been struck off the list. The Municipal Council has been convoked clandestinely, the Opposition members not being summoned; and at Patras the Opposition candidates were kept prisoners in their houses for fear of arrest. These are but specimens of the general state of the country.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

The "Hibernia" brings intelligence from New York to the 15th inst. The aspect of the war remained unchanged. On the one hand, the American forces were advancing successfully from Puebla on the capital; and on the other, the Mexicans were involved in ignominious intestine broils. Santa Anna had been pelted by the populace of the city of Mexico, and the operations of the troops of the republic were confined to petty and contemptible attacks on small escorts and convoys. General Scott left Jalapa at the head of 6,000 troops. General Twiggs and his division entered Puebla on the 29th. It was believed that General Scott would advance upon the capital without delay. Authentic news had been received that Santa Anna had resigned the Presidency on the 28th ult. He is stated to have taken this step in consequence of opposition to his views as to the defence of the capital, and defamatory articles in the public prints. He had commenced fortifying Guadalupe in person, and a place near the suburbs; but unusual disapprobation was manifested, and his resignation followed. It was believed that his resignation would be accepted, and Herrera nominated. On his arrival in the capital the population pelted him, and he narrowly escaped. About 3,000 troops were collected at the capital.

The American army was generally expected to reach Mexico on the 15th of June, and but slight resistance was anticipated. Reinforcements were being rapidly sent forward for General Scott's support, to replace the twelvemonths' volunteers withdrawn from the army. From Saltillo we learn that General Taylor's advance upon San Luis de Potosi was daily expected. His force would not amount to 2,000 men. There are rumours current in the American journals, to the effect that negotiation is being actively attempted to arrange difficulties. These rumours strengthen with every arrival; and it is likewise stated that one of the terms of peace will be the establishment of railway and water communication across the isthmus of Tehuantepec, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. General Scott is said to have expressed confident hopes of a happy result.

INDIA AND CHINA.

RENEWED HOSTILITIES AT CANTON.

The overland mail from Calcutta of the 1st of May brings accounts from China to April 25. An expedition against Canton took place from the British settlement of Hong Kong at the beginning of April last, and was attended with the most marked success. The annoyances and insults to which British residents in Canton have been subjected for some years, in consequence of the hostility of the city mob and the inability or unwillingness of the authorities to remove them, and to grant our countrymen a few of the most ordinary privileges, have been often complained of in the correspondence from that port. All remonstrances from our Plenipotentiary, Sir John Davis, to the Chinese Government having proved unavailing, his Excellency communicated the fact to the Ministry at home, and, in consequence, on the 1st of April, despatches were received at Hong Kong authorizing a military expedition against Canton. Preparations had been previously made by the Governor and General D'Aguilar, so that on the afternoon of the very day on which the mail arrived, nearly 1,000 men embarked on the expedition. Within two days the Bogue forts, the forts at Whampoa, and those which protected the city of Canton itself, with no fewer than 850 pieces of heavy ordnance, had fallen into the hands of the British troops; and though resistance had been offered at various points, happily these important acquisitions were made without the loss of life. An interview subsequently took place between the enlightened Key-ing, the Chinese Commissioner at Canton, and Sir John Davis, but without an immediate result. On preparations being made, however, for the bombardment of the city, the demands of our representative were at once acceded to.

The *China Mail* contains the following memorandum of the wishes and views of the British residents at Canton:—

1. A distinct recognition of their right to go such distance into the surrounding country as may be traversed either by land or by water in one day out and home, and full protection on their peregrinations from insults and attacks by the populace.
2. A space of ground about fifty acres at Honan, or in some other convenient part of the suburbs, for the erection of warehouses and dwelling-houses.
3. A site for a church and a churchyard for British residents.
4. A site for a burial-ground for the Parsee community, either on Dunes, or French Island, of an area of 40,000 square feet.
5. A bridge to be thrown across the passage of Hog-lane, to connect the two factory gardens.
6. A cook-house for Lascars in Hog-lane.
7. The railing-in of Lower China-street, and the lower part of Hog-lane, and the garden walls to be kept free from Chinese buildings, except the military and police stations.
8. Removal of the stationary boats which at present encumber the avenues to the factory gardens from the river side.

British Consulate, Canton, April 3, 1847.

Since the above came to hand, the Government have received a telegraphic despatch from Malta, in anticipation of the Indian mail. Intelligence from China states that General d'Aguilar had left Captain Graves at Canton in command of the troops and volunteers, who were daily drilled. All business was interrupted at Canton, and the merchants were removing all their property, being apprehensive either of a rising of the people, who would plunder them as well as the foreigners, or of a new attack on the part of the English, who, they supposed, were expecting reinforcements from India. Menacing placards against the English and Governor Keying had been posted up through the city.

We have accounts from Bombay to the 19th of May. The tax on the marriage of widows was to be abolished. Col. Khan Singh had been dismissed from the artillery, and the command transferred to Elahjee Buksh. Dost Mahomed continues his operations against the Ghilzies. The troubles of the country seem to be abating, and it is not at present more disturbed than at any time since we first became acquainted with it—much less so, most assuredly, than it was when in our possession. Cholera has been making sad havoc at Ahmedabad, the latest victims amongst the European community being Ensign Pitcairn and Miss Darby. The sum subscribed towards the Irish Relief Fund at Bombay amounts to £9,300; upwards of £22,000 having been collected throughout India. Tranquillity prevailed in the Pun-

jaub. Lord Hardinge and the Commander-in-chief were at Simla. The disturbances continued in the dominions of the Nizam. A mutiny having taken place among the troops, in consequence of an attempt made by the Minister to deprive them of fifteen months' arrears, the contingent was ordered to march, and for the first time a body of English troops entered the city of Hyderabad to protect the Minister. The Indian journals state, on the authority of letters from Teheran, that the Schah of Persia had renounced the intention of commanding in person the expedition against Khorassan.

BATTLE BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND COCHIN CHINESE.—A THOUSAND KILLED.—Several French missionaries having been put to death by the Cochin Chinese during the last twelve years, for no other offence than that of teaching the Christian religion, remonstrances were made to the Cochin Chinese Government by the Admiral of the French squadron against such barbarous conduct, but no notice was taken of them. M. La Pierre, who has recently taken the command of the squadron, now made more vigorous remonstrances, which still produced no effect. He proceeded with two ships of war to the port of Touron, and while there, waiting for a conference with the Governor, he found that a plan had been laid to attack and murder him, his officers, and crew. At the moment that all the preparations were made, and numerous war junks were bearing down on him, his two ships opened fire, destroyed five corvettes of the Cochin Chinese, and killed a thousand men. Having thus resented the insult, he sailed for Hong Kong. Only one French sailor was killed, and one wounded. The vessels suffered but little. According to the *Times*, the missionaries did not convert the people to Christianity, but only converted them to turbulence, and indeed seriously interfered with the authority of the Government. For that offence they were incarcerated, and afterwards expelled, being sent to Singapore.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

A correspondent of the *Union Monarchique* states that "the relations of the English Government with regard to the Papal Cabinet are becoming daily more intimate."

Letters from Russia state that the Trans-Caucasian provinces have been ravaged by locusts. The quantity was so immense that the people collected them in heaps, covered them with straw, and burned them.

THE PEOPLE OF EGYPT.—The census which was ordered to be taken of the population having been completed, a return has been made of 5,000,000 of souls, young and old; but the ruler of Egypt, deeming his subjects far more numerous, has ordered the report to be revised, and the next return will probably far exceed the original estimate.—*Times*.

CONTEMPLATED VISIT OF MOHAMMED ALI TO EUROPE.—The Viceroy had determined to set out forthwith for Europe. The ostensible object of the contemplated voyage is to enjoy the benefit of the baths of Lucca; but it is extremely probable that he will at least visit the south of France. The whole is probably an affair arranged in order to bring about an interview between Louis Philippe and his protégé.

FELLING COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—On Tuesday evening, June 22, the coal-pit at the Felling, near Gateshead, in the chapelry of Heworth, closely adjoining one of the stations of the York and Newcastle Railway, exploded with a great noise, to the terror of all within hearing above ground, and the destruction of some of the miners below. Thirteen men and boys were in the workings, of whom, as was afterwards ascertained, four were killed, two dangerously hurt, and others injured. There were also twenty-one horses below, nineteen of which perished. The four persons killed were James Collins, aged 53, a married man without young children; Edward Taylor, 37, a married man with four children; Martin Greener, 19; and Jacob Simpson, 14. It would be idle to say that the appalling calamity produced great excitement in and around the colliery, and that the most painful suspense was endured in many humble households throughout the whole night, while yet the extent of the loss was unknown. But the affliction, however severe, was not unaccompanied by cause for thankfulness; for, had the explosion occurred at some other hour, there would have been more miners in the pit, and not only would the apparatus at the mouth of the pit have been shattered and destroyed (as was the case), but there would have been banksmen on the spot, whose lives would have been in danger. The number at work in the day-time is from seventy to eighty. Two other men have died since. This is the third explosion that has taken place in this pit. On the 25th of May, 1842, at about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, it was the scene of one of the most terrific and destructive explosions on record. Nearly one hundred men and boys were at work in the mine, and the whole were destroyed. It was not until the 7th or 8th of July—six weeks after the catastrophe—that access could be gained to the workings, nor were all the bodies recovered before September. By this sad calamity forty-one wives (ten of them pregnant) were widowed, and upwards of ninety children orphaned. On the 24th of December, 1843, a second explosion occurred, by which two-and-twenty miners were destroyed. The cause of this accident has not been ascertained.—*From our Correspondent*.

We regret to learn that Mr. Bouverie, M.P. for Kilmarnock, has been prevented from attending the House of Commons for some time by a severe attack of the measles, from which he is now satisfactorily recovering.—*Globe*.

DEATH OF DR. LYNCH.—The advocates of sanitary reform have lost an active coadjutor in Dr. Lynch, of Farringdon-street Ward: he died on Wednesday, after a few hours' illness, at the early age of thirty-eight. The cause of death was inflammation of the throat.

MR. RAWLINSON, the magistrate of the Marylebone Police-court, died on Friday morning, after an illness of about ten days. Mr. Rawlinson was the oldest magistrate on the metropolitan bench.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

REPRESENTATION OF LEEDS.

COALITION BETWEEN THE SUPPORTERS OF MESSRS. BECKETT AND MARSHALL.—The features of the week are, the issuing of a preliminary statement of his views by Mr. James G. Marshall,—the meeting of Mr. Beckett's supporters,—and the coalition openly proclaimed at that meeting to return Messrs. Beckett and Marshall. Another feature, however, has resulted from these, namely, a powerful feeling among the Liberal constituency against the Coalition, and a corresponding determination on their part, and especially on the part of many who had been wavering, to give their immediate and undivided support to Mr. Sturge. They show that they will not be made tools for a Tory triumph. The organization and canvass in favour of Mr. Sturge are proceeding most satisfactorily; and in every ward and township of the borough there are the most unequivocal proofs that he carries with him the vast majority of the Liberal electors. It is boastfully avowed by leading members of the committee for returning Mr. Marshall, that they have obtained several hundred Tory signatures; and it is plainly declared by many of them that they themselves intend to vote for Mr. Beckett. Indeed, such avowals were not needed. No one can doubt that the Tories who signed for Mr. Marshall must have done so under the belief that the friends of the latter would reciprocate the favour by voting for Mr. Beckett. In every popular sense, then, and for every practical purpose, the coalition between the friends of Mr. Beckett and Mr. Marshall is complete. Will it succeed? We think not. Public opinion, at least among the Liberals, has declared against it. The very reason which induces the Tories to support Mr. Marshall, namely, a wish to defeat Mr. Sturge, will induce the Liberals to rally round their candidate with greater enthusiasm. Those who on other occasions would gladly have supported Mr. Marshall, will feel bound on this occasion, to withhold that support, and to plump for Mr. Sturge. It is now plain to every elector that a vote given to Mr. Marshall would be a vote against Mr. Sturge. The Liberals will therefore act in the spirit of a veteran Reformer from Bradley, who met us the other day, and said—"Well, I began my life as a Reformer, forty years since, by plumping for Milton; and I think I shall end it by plumping for Sturge."—*Leeds Mercury*.

OPINIONS OF MR. JAMES G. MARSHALL.—A letter from Mr. Marshall to Mr. Hamer Stansfeld, containing a brief exposition of the principles of the former gentleman, has been published by the committee for promoting his election. On the important question of Government education, Mr. Marshall thus expresses himself:—

I think it one of the first and most sacred duties of every community to provide an efficient education for the children of all classes.

I feel it of vital importance that each denomination of Christians should undertake for themselves the religious education of their children, and exercise that duty in UNINSPECTED, unquestioned freedom.

I believe a large, a just, a national assistance from the State to voluntary exertion is imperatively called for by the present educational wants of the country. I should use my earnest endeavours to render any measures for this purpose at once efficient, and just to all parties.

Mr. Marshall further says:—

I am in favour of the removal of church-rates, and of any restrictions that may reasonably be felt inconsistent with the enjoyment by all of civil and religious freedom; but I am opposed, on principle, to the separation of Church and State.

He gives no opinion on the endowment of the Catholic clergy, or of other sects. We suppose Mr. Marshall to be favourable to these measures, but are left without his own evidence on the subject. It is desirable that his views on these points should be stated, as the points are felt by many to be of very great importance.—*Leeds Mercury*.

The *Leeds Times* expresses great disappointment at Mr. Marshall's declaration of opinion:—"Last week Mr. J. G. Marshall was considered by nine-tenths of the constituency a Radical; this week an equally large proportion look upon him as a Whig. The cards have been shuffled, and the game must begin again. . . . Had Mr. Marshall really been a radical Reformer, as the public have been wont to consider him, we think the course for the Radical electors to have pursued would have been to vote for both Sturge and Marshall, for in that case there would have been a possibility of returning the two; and, at all events, one Radical would have been elected. But Mr. Marshall's principles are those of a Whig. And when the choice lies between a Whig and a Radical we cannot hesitate which to support. We must have the Radical if we can."

REPRESENTATION OF NORWICH.

The deputation appointed by the dissenting electors of Norwich to elicit from Mr. Peto a statement of his opinions, have received from that gentleman the following document:—

I am opposed to any scheme of education which shall interfere with conscientious religious principles; at the same time, I am deeply impressed with the great necessity for an extension of education, and I think it the duty of the Government to aid in so important a work. I shall, therefore, give my cordial support to any such furtherance of secular education.

I am opposed to the endowment of the Roman Catholic priesthood, or any other religious denomination.

I believe it would conduce most materially to the interest of the Church of England, if, relying on her own merits, she became an independent religious community, and was freed from State influence. I most sincerely hold this opinion, but reserve to myself the right of exercising my own judgment in effecting any change in our ecclesiastical polity.

47, Russell Square,
June 22, 1847.

SAMUEL MORTON PETO.

Of this document, the second and third paragraphs appear to us both explicit and sufficiently satisfactory. The second distinctly repudiates the Whig principle of universal religious endowment, as well as the principle

of a State establishment of religion. The third, though carefully worded, to avoid giving offence, as clearly tells us that the opinion of the writer is in favour of the separation of the Church from the State, on the ground that the interests of the Church, as a religious community, are incompatible with legislative support and control. Thus far, therefore, there is a perfect accordance between Mr. Peto's sentiments and our own.

The first paragraph, about education, is too ambiguous to satisfy anybody. The deputation, we understand, are in communication with Mr. Peto, for the purpose of obtaining from him some further explanation on this point.—*Norfolk News*.

Mr. J. H. Tillett, in a spirited appeal to the electors of Norwich, calls upon them to assert their independence, and not allow a coalition to take place simply to meet the views of Government, who are, it is said, anxious that the son of the Duke of Wellington should be returned unopposed:—

My practical remedy for the removal of doubt as to the principles of any candidates is to bring them and the electors face to face in a public meeting. This will revive the freedom of election, which is nearly gone—this will abolish party cliques, unpopular compromises, and private bargains. They who summoned the former small meeting should summon a public one, and submit all that has been done or is intended to be done for your approbation, for you are equally concerned with them. *If they refuse to do it, it shall nevertheless be done*, and I call upon all who concur in the spirit of these remarks to be prepared to act their part in this movement.

[We find that the statement made in our last number, although given on good authority, to the effect that Mr. Peto, being a Government contractor, is disqualified from sitting in Parliament, turns out to be incorrect. Mr. Peto is still a candidate for Norwich, but his explanations are deemed so unsatisfactory by the bulk of the Nonconformist electors, that we understand a candidate more completely sympathizing with their views will be brought forward without loss of time.]

IPSWICH.

On Wednesday evening (says the *Suffolk Chronicle*) a meeting of electors was held at the Theatre, to hear an address from Mr. Henry Vincent, in explanation of the principles upon which he offered himself as a candidate to represent the borough in Parliament at the ensuing election. The meeting was convened by circular, sent indiscriminately to every elector, which admitted the bearer and a lady. The result was, that by the time specified every seat was occupied, the house being literally crammed—boxes, pit, and gallery, and even the stage, overflowing with one of the most enthusiastic audiences we ever witnessed. Hundreds, we are told, were waiting outside the building who were compelled to retire, disappointed at not gaining admission. Shortly before eight o'clock, about sixty electors, who compose Mr. Vincent's committee, accompanied the honourable candidate in procession to the theatre, attended by a vast concourse of spectators, and ranged themselves on either side of the stage, which was crowded to its utmost extent. Their entrance was the signal for a burst of loud and vociferous cheering. Silence having been obtained, Mr. Lacey was moved into the chair; and, after a few observations, introduced Mr. Vincent, who was received with deafening cheers from all parts of the house that continued for some time. His address occupies nearly five columns of the *Suffolk Chronicle*, and we regret our inability to transfer it entire to our columns. It produced a most surprising effect upon the audience, and deservedly so, for a more dignified personal vindication—a more impressive, argumentative, and lucid exposition of great principles, exhibiting the most perfect command of language, and the most admirable tact in dissipating prejudice—we have seldom read. Our contemporary is doing good service to the cause of freedom, and to Mr. Vincent's success, by the publication of these admirable addresses. We cannot forbear quoting Mr. Vincent's remarks on the subject of his own imprisonment:—

You may be told, perhaps, that I, Henry Vincent, have made myself publicly prominent in my advocacy of these principles. You will be told distinctly that on one occasion I had the honour of being publicly prosecuted for promulgating certain political opinions. I could not help it [laughter]. It was no more my fault than was the prosecution of Daniel O'Connell his fault. I was indicted for delivering speeches in various countries. And mind you this, the sedition law is so appalling to me, that I don't know how an intelligent country can submit to it. For will you believe it, my name was mixed up with men that I had never seen, with speeches that I never heard; and the witnesses who came against me, with the exception of one, swore to little, disjointed, fragmentary sentences. They could recollect nothing before them; they could recollect nothing after them; and some of the speeches had been delivered two years before! What wonderful memories these men must have had! [laughter.] Mr. Roebuck came from the northern circuit to my assistance; he came at his own expense, and cross-examined the witnesses for me, and they could remember nothing before or after those disjointed sentences. And Baron Alderson very properly laid it down as a rule and said, "there may be great difficulty here, for if we indict a man for saying 'there's no God,' a witness may swear to that; but if another witness came and said he said, 'the fool hath said in his heart there is no God,' the whole sentence would be destroyed." But the truth is that was the case with Daniel O'Connell. He was mixed up with letters published in the *Nation*, and poems published in the *Nation*, and with things that he did not see. And I, like many other men, had to suffer from the same undefinable, and non-understandable law of sedition. Now, I could not help this. I was sentenced to suffer my imprisonment; but I had yet to learn that a man is to be unworthy of confidence because he has tested his principles in the day of trial—in the hour of suffering [loud applause]. I think I could stand the House of Commons if I could stand that [loud laughter]. And mark me, I don't think my Lord John Russell, although he was then at the head of her Majesty's Government—I don't think he will taunt me for this. No! I think there's a little too much generosity in his character for a taunt of this kind. And I feel I ought to tender my thanks to one man—to Sergeant Talfourd, who conducted the Government prosecution against me, but who, when I was in confinement, without any inducement, moved the House of Commons on my behalf. He was pleased to speak of me in the highest way—was pleased to regret that he ever conducted that prosecution. And I was immediately visited, after that debate, by my Lord Normanby, and treated with the greatest kindness; for they had discovered that a gross injustice had been inflicted upon me. I don't disguise this. You see I fling it honestly before you, and I will not shrink this question. I will make it, if you like, the battle-ground of the contest [loud applause]. Why, Sirs, who will be against me because of this? Will the Protestants? Why, their ancestry lived in gaols, and they flourished there in defiance of Papal power ["Hear, hear," and applause]. Will the Nonconformists oppose me on this ground? Will the Baptists, when they remember John Bunyan? or the Independents, when they remember Sir Harry Vane? Will the Quakers, with their 1,500 men in gaol at once? No! it is a kind of sacred ground, this communion with prisons, in the cause of popular liberty [loud and con-

tinued applause]. Oh, no! I feel that I shall have the strong sympathy of every Churchman. The Churchmen will say, "Why many of our ancestors went to the stake, and Vincent only went to prison." The Nonconformists will be with me to a man, because they will remember the sorrows of their ancestry. The moderate Whigs of this town will say, "It is an additional reason why we should vote for him. Did not they send our best men to gaol? Did not they try for high treason Thirlwall, Hardy, and Horne Tooke, and others of that Society, in the year '92? Did not they cram the gaols with the Whigs? That's an additional reason why we should support him." There will be no prejudice on this score. Take my word for this. Then, again, I shall have the strong sympathy of the house of Russell in its brightest days, for if there was a man signalized in history by his great defence of the cause of liberty, it is that honoured Russell who, in the reign of the last of the Stuarts, was brought to the block, that he might seal with his blood the great cause of civil and religious liberty. Now, in the park of Woburn, planted by the hand of the sainted Lady Russell, shooting high above the goodly forest of trees is one tall tree, that seems to have outshot the rest that it might stand a perpetual memorial of its gallant lord. Oh! as we pass from land to land, from city to city, from state to state, the very breezes, as they moan by us, are laden with the sighs of martyrs who have consecrated themselves to the cause of liberty. Countrymen, the road to liberty is through the gaol [loud applause]!

Mr. Vincent stated that the canvass on his behalf had been highly encouraging, and that he should most certainly go to the poll. He resumed his seat amidst the most enthusiastic cheering. Mr. E. Grimwade, in moving a resolution that Mr. Vincent is a fit and proper person to represent the borough of Ipswich, said he was free to confess that he had been made a convert to the principles and sentiments of Henry Vincent. At one time he did not go quite so fast or so far as he did now, but these principles coming before him, bearing the impress of truth, his mind became firmly convinced upon the subject; and he sincerely hoped that the same result would take place in the minds of his brother electors, and that they would be found rallying with himself round the poll in favour of Henry Vincent. The resolution having been seconded by Mr. Dothie, was put to the meeting, when a large number of hands were immediately raised, with the addition that those who held up their hands would support him at the poll. The Chairman put the contrary, and, after a pause, announced, amid hearty cheers, that not a single hand was held up against the resolution. Mr. Vincent having briefly addressed the meeting, three cheers were given for him and for the Chairman. He was escorted back to the committee-room by a large body of electors and others.

Speaking of this meeting, the *Suffolk Chronicle* says:—"If ever there was a proud day for Ipswich, it was that occasion—if there can be a prouder, it will be when Henry Vincent is returned to Parliament as its representative. The men of Ipswich have given an indication that they are resolved to do their duty. Such a 'thorough' demonstration was never before witnessed here. Every heart responded to the noble impulses that were called into action by the energetic and truthful outpourings of this highly-gifted individual. Old Ipswich, steeped in corruption, has sunk into the grave. Young Ipswich has come upon the stage full of moral dignity and power. After the many enthusiastic demonstrations that have lately been held, and particularly after this week's, there cannot be a question but that the true policy of the men who wish to be thought only 'moderately liberal,' will be to content themselves by bringing forward a man of their own views, and giving their second vote to the popular champion of the people's rights." Our contemporary mentions that there is a talk of bringing forward Mr. Chas. Austen as a second Liberal candidate. It is not thought that the Whigs will venture to bring forward, or at all events be able to procure, two candidates representing their views.

The *Ipswich Express* of yesterday confirms the surmise that the Whigs intend to bring forward only one candidate. On Saturday evening last, a large and influential meeting of the Liberal party was held at Pearce's rooms, and it was unanimously determined to invite Mr. Austin, by requisition, to become a candidate. Yesterday this requisition was lying at various places for signature, and although full notice of it was not given until the middle of the day, it has received the names of a large number of the most influential among the Liberal constituency. His sentiments upon most of the great questions of the day are decided, and the opponents of Government grants for educational purposes may rest assured Mr. Austin is adverse to the principle of such grants, where the teaching of religious dogmas is concerned.

BRADFORD.

The arrangement between the Liberal electors, which last week we spoke of as probable, we regret to say, has not been effected; Mr. Busfield declining to give assurance upon the subject of endowing the Irish Catholic Priesthood, which many of his old friends require as the condition of their support. In consequence of this, it has been found impossible to form a united committee, and the friends of Colonel Thompson are adopting the necessary steps to protect his interests from suffering further damage.—*Bradford Observer*.

It is stated that Colonel Thompson will not come forward to interfere with Mr. Busfield, and we understand that a letter has been sent to him to ascertain whether or not this statement is correct. Mr. Gawthorne Hardy, and Mr. H. W. Wickham, the two Tory candidates, have, we are informed, offended a large number of the Wesleyans by their intention to vote for a grant for the education of the Roman Catholics.—*Leeds Mercury*.

Mr. Busfield is now abandoned even by his own friends; and it is proposed to bring forward Mr. T. G. Clayton, of Bierley-hall, who is stated to be in favour of national education; and an effort will be made to return him in conjunction with Colonel Thompson.—*Leeds Times*.

MR. VINCENT AT YARMOUTH.—On Tuesday last, a public meeting of Dissenting electors was held in the Corn Exchange, to hear an address from Mr. Henry Vincent, on the position they ought to take at the present crisis. The meeting was convened by ticket, about three hundred having been issued to the Nonconformist electors of the town. Full this number of persons attended, all of whom appeared to manifest the deepest interest in the proceedings. J. W. Shelly, Esq., one of the magistrates of the borough, occupied the

chair. In opening the meeting he said, that Mr. H. Vincent did not obtrude himself upon the electors of Yarmouth. He had, at considerable inconvenience to himself, consented to leave Ipswich, at the request of many of the electors, for the purpose of addressing them. He called on Mr. Vincent to address the meeting. Mr. Vincent entered largely upon his own views of the present aspect of political affairs. He urged the responsibility of the electors on the inalienable right to freedom in the exercise of religious opinions—drew the attention of his audience to the peculiarity of their present position—and urged them to refuse their support to any candidate who should not advocate the separation of Church and State. He delivered an address of about an hour and a half, which he sustained with great energy, and much to the satisfaction of his friends. At the close of the address Mr. C. Barber (Wesleyan), proposed a resolution the same as was passed at the Conference of Dissenters at Norwich, on Tuesday week, and the meeting separated, without, however, having named a deputation to go in search of another candidate for the borough. [In reference to the representation of this borough the *Norfolk News* says:—"It is also stated, that some gentlemen who were in possession of Mr. Wilshire's intentions, availed themselves of that information for the purpose of privately negotiating for the disposal of the vacant seat. We are averse to the publication of any private proceedings, but the facts to which we have above referred, are publicly known, and have caused many strong animadversions to be made upon the conduct of the gentlemen who assume the management of these matters."]

HENRY VINCENT'S VISIT TO THE ELECTORS AND NON-ELECTORS OF CHATHAM AND ROCHESTER.—The above-named eloquent and powerful speaker has just addressed large and enthusiastic audiences in the Theatre, Rochester, on the state of the country, and on civil and religious liberty. At the close of these meetings resolutions were unanimously adopted—the first pledging the persons present to support no candidate at the ensuing election unless he is in favour of the liberation of religion from the control of the State—the second, expressive of sympathy with the electors of Ipswich and their patriotic candidate, and anxious desires for their complete success.

CHESTER.—The following paragraph appears in a London paper:—"No Change for Chester.—It is stated that the Marquis of Westminster does not mediate the introduction of any change in the members for his ancient city of Chester."

MAIDSTONE.—The fates seem bent upon disappointing Mr. Salomans. No sooner has he issued his address announcing an intention to stand for Maidstone, than he is forced to issue another address intimating that "circumstances in connexion with the election in 1838, for which he is not and ought not in any way to be made responsible," compel him to decline entering upon a canvass. The "circumstances" alluded to are understood to be a demand that Mr. Salomans should pay the whole amount of the outstanding debts contracted during the contest in 1838; any connexion with the borough on his part having begun in 1841.

GLASGOW.—There are now four candidates in the field, all of whom come forward on the Liberal interest, namely, Mr. Dennistoun, one of the present representatives; Mr. Dixon, of the Govan Iron Works; Mr. McGregor, of the Board of Trade; and Mr. Hastie, the present Lord Provost of Glasgow. Mr. Hastie, in his address, says:—"I would resist all further grants of the public money for religious purposes, whether for providing instruction in churches or schools; but, having always taken a deep interest in education, I would support any measure that would extend its benefits to the whole community, on such terms as that none might feel themselves conscientiously obliged to decline its advantages." Mr. Dixon goes further. He says:—"Education, in my opinion, should be encouraged and aided by the State. No regard should be had to the religious views of the teachers or of the parents of the pupils. In like manner, the universities and other great public seats of learning should be open to all. Holding the voluntary principle in religion, I am opposed to church endowments."

STIRLING BURGH.—The formal announcement of Mr. Speirs's withdrawal has been issued. Mr. A. C. Gibson Maitland, yr. of Clifton-hall, has declared himself a candidate. He states that he is friendly to an improved and impartial system of national education; that he is opposed to additional endowments for ecclesiastical purposes to any body of religionists whatever; that he wishes a thorough revision of the excise-laws, the abolition of the laws of entail, and an immediate reform of the game-laws. A meeting (say the *Stirling Observer*), summoned by circular, was held on Tuesday evening, in the school-room beneath the Congregational chapel, Stirling, of persons holding the Voluntary principle, for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken at the approaching election. The meeting, after a good deal of conversation, adopted the second resolution of the Central Board of Dissenters, which purports that, whenever it is possible to return a thorough Voluntary, the whole strength of the Voluntaries should be brought to bear to secure the return of such a candidate, and where such is impossible, the Voluntaries should not vote at all, unless they can find a man who will pledge to give no further endowments for any religious purpose whatever, whether under the name of churches or education. And, ultimately, the meeting agreed that, should no better man be got as a Voluntary than Mr. Smith, of Manchester, the parties constituting the meeting would vote for him.

DUBLIN.—Mr. John O'Connell is a candidate in the repeat interest.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY.—The *Dublin Herald* of last night announces that James McCulloch, Esq., LL.D., will contest the University on Whig principles.

WATERFORD.—Mr. Wyse, and Sir Henry Barron, are threatened with a fierce opposition in the city of Waterford, the Old Ireland repealers having pitched upon Sir Benjamin Morris Wall and Alderman Meagher, father of the young gentleman of the sword, as "two uncompromising and undoubted Conciliation-hall repealers, and as such alone worthy of the support of the enlightened electors."

READING.—Mr. Apsley Pellatt, of Staines, and the proprietor of the extensive glass works at Blackfriars, who had been solicited by the ultra-Liberal and anti-church party to stand for Reading, paid a visit to that borough during the past week; but upon "casting up accounts" (it appearing that there was no chance of his return) Mr. Pellatt abandoned all idea of offering himself. Mr. Serjeant Talfourd, although he has not yet said "Aye" or "Nay" in reply to the requisition which was forwarded to him upwards of ten days since, is still considered likely to come forward for the borough. —*Times*. [Our readers should mark the dishonesty of the opponents of Voluntaryism, in attempting to mislead their readers by petty meannesses of this kind. —Ed.]

WEST KENT.—Requisitions are in course of signature to Thomas Law Hodges, Esq., who, during five Parliaments, represented either the county of Kent or the western division of it, to become a candidate at the ensuing election. Mr. Hodges is a steadfast supporter of the Whig Government, and, up to the present time, declines communicating his opinions on the subject of the relations of Church and State. It is hoped that, in the event of his becoming a candidate, he will not be allowed to remain silent. Some few Dissenters have signed these requisitions, but a large number stand aloof, and await a declaration of his opinions.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—Notwithstanding the Hon. C. P. Villiers is likely to be nominated for South Lancashire, nothing has yet been said of his intention to decline the representation of Wolverhampton. The probability is that he will remain faithful to his first love, and that the electors of South Lancashire, after going through the forms of an election, will be compelled to solicit the services of some other favourite.

BOLTON.—The requisition to Mr. William Bolling is said to have received upwards of 500 signatures. Mr. Bolling is at Scarborough, and considerable doubt appears to prevail whether or not he will consent to become a candidate.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.—Since the retirement of Mr. Tower it was generally expected, looking at the present state of parties in the county, that no other candidate would come forward in opposition to Mr. Du Pré, Mr. D'Israeli, and Mr. Cavendish, there having been, from the first, no expectation that the Marquis of Chandos would offer himself at the ensuing election for the shire. Placards, however, were extensively circulated on Wednesday last, stating that a candidate would come forward "upon the Anti-state-church Association principles, the Peace Society principles, and a member of the Temperance and Anti-slavery Societies." This announcement at the time was looked upon in the light of a hoax, and very little regard was paid to it. On Friday, however, an unusually long electioneering address was issued, signed "Anthony E. Watson," and dated from Westminster, offering himself as a candidate, and pledging himself to "go to the poll"; and in the event of his being returned, to vote in favour of an immediate extension of the suffrage, shortening the duration of Parliaments, the ballot, a revision of the system of taxation, a reduction of the standing army, the separation of Church and State, a reform of the House of Lords, and free trade in everything, gold included. —*Times*.

SOUTH SHIELDS ELECTION.—Mr. Wawn addressed between four and five thousand of the electors and inhabitants, from the window of the Albion Hotel, on Thursday evening se'nnight. His reception was the death-knell to the hopes of his opponents. This their countenances fully indicated; for it was a thoroughly cordial and hearty one. He spoke for an hour and a half, and was repeatedly cheered. He declared himself opposed to all endowments for any religious purpose whatever—was in favour of a secular form of National education—considered the Game-laws an abomination; and would vote for a very extended suffrage. His explanation of his Parliamentary votes was considered to be perfectly clear and satisfactory.

SHEFFIELD.—Mr. Edward Smith has been solicited to come forward as a candidate for this borough at the ensuing election, but has declined. "We regarded it a public misfortune," says the *Sheffield Independent*, "that, when elected as one of the first members of the Town Council, Mr. Smith was debarred by conscientious objections to the declaration required by the law, from accepting the office. And we think it a greater misfortune, now that there is so much need in Parliament for men who honour the great principles of civil and religious liberty, not in word only, but in deed, that none of the boroughs where the electors would gladly adopt Mr. Smith as a candidate, can prevail upon him to consent."

CAMBRIDGE.—Mr. Sutton has bid farewell to his Conservative constituents in Cambridge. Mr. Adair and Mr. Campbell have coalesced, and their election is to be conducted by a joint committee.

HAMPSHIRE (SOUTH).—Lord Palmerston declines to stand for this county, although invited by a numerous signed requisition.

WYCOMBE.—Mr. Ralph Osborne has resigned all claims to the suffrages of the electors. In an address announcing his withdrawal, he says:—"The unusual nature of the opposition offered to my re-election (which, springing from no avowed difference in political sentiments, rests rather on an appeal to private prejudices than the assertion of public interests) has led me to the conviction, that the successful prosecution of a contest would depend more on the solidity of the purse than the purity of the principle; and as I would never seek to be elected on such terms, or unnecessarily expose some of my more humble but conscientious supporters to the temptations of corruption or the threats of territorial vengeance, I have resolved to retire from a contest where no public principle is at stake, and which, so far from benefiting the Liberal cause, might, by disclosing internal differences, even endanger the existence of the Liberal party in your borough."

CARLISLE.—Mr. Ferrand has, we are informed, consented to come forward for the representation of this city, and has every prospect of success. —*Times*.

LIVERPOOL.—We may definitively state, that Sir D. Mackworth is the associate candidate proposed to be brought forward by the Conservative party in conjunction with Mr. Cardwell. The ultra-Protestants have consented to a compromise in order to secure the return of their candidate. Mr. Cardwell is one of Peel's right-hand men. So much for the pledges of the M'Neillites.

NORTH DURHAM.—The old Whig faction bringing forward R. D. Shafto, refuse to coalesce with Colonel Beckwith. No: they would sooner let a political nonentity like Henry T. Liddell in, than strike hands with a political veteran like the Colonel; a man who, regardless of money, time, or social status, fought their battles when they had hardly one amongst the aristocracy of the north to say, "God bless them." Let them talk no more of political gratitude, or the stubbornness of Dissenters—when out of their own paltriness they attempt to ostracise one of the most upright politicians in the north—and that because he sympathizes more warmly with the people than with party. We tell those haughty Whig bigots, that as far as in their power lays, they are trying to undo all that John George Lambton spent a life to rear up; and which eventually brought him to an early grave. But this miserable game won't fit. In Shields, Sunderland, and Gateshead, where the movement party are numerous, and as determined as numerous, the intention is to plump for Beckwith. Mr. Liddell has made no effort yet: the opinion is that the "ways and means" is the consideration. The candidates of Sunderland have struck a flag of truce, and have dropt all the electioneering until after the dissolution of Parliament. It is understood that Mr. David Barclay, the Whig member, and Mr. George Hudson, the rampant Protectionist, will coalesce! "Poverty (of principle) makes us acquainted with strange bed-fellows." —*From our Correspondent*.

SUNDERLAND.—Mr. Wilkinson will assuredly stand, and that too until the constituency prostrate, by their votes, the presumption of the modern Dagon in seeking to represent a party, with whose principles, his—if they have any claim to the title—can never consort, or cannot reasonably have any connexion. Colonel Beckwith has just finished a markedly successful canvass in Sunderland. In the rural portion of the division his success has been no less flattering. —*Sunderland Herald*.

REPRESENTATION OF HULL.—All here is quite still as regards the election. Mr. Clay, one of the defeated candidates at the last election, is the only party in the field, and he is doing nothing. His address was issued a few weeks since, and his committee is formed, but he has not yet made his appearance, and nothing is doing. The Protestant Conservative party have a declaration lying for signature, which has received those of a few Liberals and Dissenters as well as Church people, but the majority of Dissenters will sign the declaration drawn up by the Religious Freedom Society, the purport of which is to express their objection to any candidate who will not oppose all grants for religious purposes, whether educational or ecclesiastical. We are not without hope that Mr. Clay will come up to his standard, but we are not sure. —*Leeds Mercury*.

LINCOLN.—Sir E. B. Lytton addressed the electors of this city on Wednesday night. He declared himself for the shortening of Parliaments, for affording the elector an opportunity of enjoying his franchise uninfluenced by any one who could exercise power over him, for an extension of the suffrage to persons who had received a good moral and Christian education, and against the endowment of the Irish Catholics. With respect to education, Sir E. Bulwer Lytton expressed his opinion to be favourable to a parochial mode, which the people would manage for themselves. Mr. Norton addressed the electors at some length, expressing his regret at the differences of Reformers; and he concluded by moving a string of resolutions, deploring those differences, expressing a desire for union, and affirming that Sir E. B. Lytton and C. Seely, Esq., were proper persons to represent the city of Lincoln. The resolutions were put and carried. After Mr. Seely had addressed the meeting, it was moved that the meeting pledge themselves to withhold their support from Sir Edward, till Sir Edward's immediate friends engaged to support Mr. Seely. A division was taken, and one side said that it was carried, and the other that it was not: the Chairman declared the numbers so equal that it was difficult to decide, and the resolution was eventually relinquished. Sir Edward Lytton declared his intention to go to the poll. —*Stamford Mercury*.

REPRESENTATION OF STOCKPORT.—Mr. Cobden has issued an address to his constituents, announcing his intention of again soliciting their suffrages. The address is dated from Vienna, and speaks of Mr. Cobden's renewed health. On the free-trade question he offers some advice:—"It must be acknowledged that we enter upon the new commercial era under unfortunate circumstances. I do not allude merely to the present scarcity of food, which, in all human probability, will be of short duration, but also to the possibility of a sudden reaction in the opposite direction, which may protract for a time the transition from the restrictive system to the more equable state of freedom. The exorbitant prices will cause, as in former times in England, a greatly increased production of corn. At the same time the agriculture of the whole civilized world is under the stimulus of famine prices, and should we be blessed with a succession of good harvests, we may anticipate a glut of corn, not as the result of free trade, but of the present scarcity. A similar process, to be followed possibly with like results, is going on with another important interest. The present enormous cost of freights, by which not a few of the shipowners of the Mediterranean will clear the value of their vessels this year, is everywhere causing large investments of capital in ship-building. Judging from former experience, it is not, therefore, improbable that these two interests, which have been the least favourable to free trade, may be ere long simultaneously exposed to the effects of a reaction from their present excitement. If there be any force in these views, they furnish the strongest motives to the friends of free trade for sending to the next

Parliament, during the existence of which the process I have described will in all probability be passed through, representatives of tried convictions, who will guard with firmness the great measures of last year from the dangers to which they may be exposed in their transition state." "We are glad to hear," says the *Manchester Times*, "that Mr. Kershaw is daily gaining additional supporters. The unjust and malevolent attack made upon him by Mr. Marshall has recoiled upon that very intemperate advocate of Mr. Heald's cause, and throws some discredit on Mr. Heald himself, who has not disclaimed participation in the unchristian feelings of his supporter."

HUDDERSFIELD.—Mr. Stansfeld, the present member, has met with a reception anything but flattering from his constituents. At a meeting of the electors on Wednesday evening, Mr. T. P. Crossland moved, and Mr. J. P. Shaw seconded, a resolution approving of his past conduct, and pledging the meeting to exert themselves to secure his re-election. Mr. T. A. Heaps moved as an amendment—

That this meeting, whilst it cordially thanks Mr. Stansfeld for his diligence and assiduity in attending to his duties as a representative in Parliament, it is the opinion of a majority of the liberal electors of this borough, that he is not a proper person to send to the new Parliament.

Mr. J. Boothroyd seconded the amendment. On a show of hands being taken, an overwhelming majority was held up in favour of the amendment. Mr. Stansfeld, says the *Leeds Times*, has made no progress in his politics during the last six years, but it was manifest throughout that he was throwing himself back upon the Conservatives for support, and should they not unanimously accord it to him, he will be rejected. Mr. Cheetham is the popular candidate.

OLDHAM.—Mr. Cobbett, one of the candidates for this borough, has been addressing meetings of the electors and non-electors, during the past week, in explanation of his views. He expressed himself opposed to a separation of Church and State, and to the exclusion of bishops from the House of Lords, but in favour of the abolition of church-rates.

STROUD.—It was fully determined to bring forward a candidate for this borough in the Dissenting interest; but Mr. Poulett Scrope, one of the sitting members, having consented to pledge himself to vote in opposition to all State endowments, the intention has been abandoned.

MIDDLESEX.—There is good ground for hope that a candidate opposed to all State endowments of religion—a gentleman of high character and position in the House of Commons—will be brought forward at the ensuing election.

(Continued on page, 477.)

THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.—We are glad to learn, from private correspondence, that the prospect of business in the manufacturing districts during the week has been more favourable than of late. In Manchester the demand for the Levant continues, and has enabled sellers to secure an advance of 1d. per piece upon some qualities of goods most in demand, more especially light 26-inch printing cloths. A large amount of business is also said to have been transacted in the low numbers of yarn, and an advance of one-fourth has been obtained in some cases. The ten hours system has, it appears, been already introduced among the mills generally; those which worked full time before have recently resorted to ten hours, and reduced wages in proportion. This, however, is submitted to with great reluctance, and there is no doubt but that the first opportunity will be taken advantage of to demand the same wages they obtained for twelve hours. In the present depressed state of trade they have no choice. In the woollen districts it is said that there is a better feeling, but it is not observable either in the extent of business done, or in the prices obtained. —*Morning Chronicle*.

OPENING OF THE TRENT VALLEY RAILWAY.—On Saturday this line of railway was opened by three trains of first-class carriages, containing the directors and their friends, from London, Liverpool, and Manchester; the first proceeding via Rugby, and the others by Stafford—the two termini of the Trent Valley line—to Tamworth, where an elegant luncheon was served, within a tent adjoining the station, to between 400 and 500 ladies and gentlemen, under the presidency of Mr. Edward Tootal, the chairman of the company. The arrangements reflected much credit on the directors, and nothing could be more gratifying than their reception at the various stations they passed, where, with bands of music and colours flying, crowds of curious spectators were assembled to greet their arrival. From Rugby the line takes a direct course, through a very interesting country, by Nuneaton, Atherstone, and Polesworth, to Tamworth, and proceeds by Lichfield, Rugby, and Colwich, to Stafford, where it joins the North-Western line to Liverpool and Manchester; and by a saving of ten miles in distance, from the directness of its route and avoiding the stoppages at Birmingham, it is calculated to effect a saving of one hour in the journey to and from the north. The principal attraction of the day, however, was the presence of Sir Robert Peel, who, with Lady Peel, received the chief invited guests on the platform of the station on the new line. The railway follows, with scarcely any deviation, the track of the old Roman road from north to south.

INGENIOUS FRAUD.—About a year ago a cargo of 500 broom-sticks arrived at Liverpool from a port in Germany, and not being claimed by the consignees, were conveyed to the Queen's warehouse attached to the Custom-house. Last week one of the sticks was accidentally broken; it was found to be partly hollow, and to contain a considerable quantity of manufactured tobacco. The top of each hole had been perforated, the tobacco pressed in and secured with a peg, which, smoothed over, gave all the appearance of solidity.

THE IRISH CHIEF-SECRETARYSHIP.—The *Dublin Freeman's Journal*, of Thursday, states it has been settled that Sir William Somerville will succeed to the Irish Secretaryship, which Mr. Labouchere vacates for the Board of Control immediately after the dissolution of Parliament.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

The British Association for the Advancement of Science met, in its seventh session, on Wednesday, at Oxford. Hosts of persons distinguished for social standing or scientific attainments poured into the city: among those who have arrived, or are expected, besides numbers of English noblemen, literati, and scientific philosophers, are Lucien Bonaparte Prince of Canino, the Chevalier Bunsen, Mr. Bancroft; Count Rosen, M. Nilson, and M. Lansberg, from Sweden and Norway; M. Van der Hoeven, from Holland; M. Ehrenberg, from Prussia; M. Struve, from Russia; and M. Leverrier, from France.

The General Committee assembled on Wednesday morning, for the election of officers and the transaction of routine business. The financial report was favourable: the year began with a debt of £125; there is now a balance in hand of £169; and the property of the Association is valued at £5,200.

At three o'clock there was the general meeting, in the Theatre, for the installation of the new President, Sir Robert Harry Inglis, M.P. for the University of Oxford; who was inducted to his post by Sir Roderick Murchison, the late President. Sir Robert Inglis's introductory address was distinguished by a tasteful modesty, interesting matter, and a felicitous expression. He dispensed compliments on many sides—to his predecessor, with whom he deprecated comparisons; to Dr. Robinson, Professor Owen, Mr. Robert Brown, and Colonel Sabine, who supplied the materials for the expository part of his speech; and he closed with an allusion to the union of religion and science presented by such a meeting in that ancient abode of learning. In the course of his speech Sir Robert made several interesting and important statements on the progress of science:—

Alluding to the discovery of the planet Neptune, and of several new comets, he observed that, by means of the elaborate star maps now in use, a comet cannot come within range of a telescope, even for a few hours, without being discovered; hence the innumerable additions to the recorded list of those bodies.

The Astronomer-Royal had communicated to the Association a most interesting discovery. In this communication, Professor Airey, referring to the differences found to exist between the lunar theory and actual observations, and explaining that such differences could only be reconciled by the assumption of some varying error affecting the two epochs of the moon's mean longitude, stated that two disturbing causes were at length discovered, both attributable to the influence of the planet Venus. The doctrine of the influence of the moon and of the sun on the tides was no sooner established than it was thought probable that that influence must have the lighter fluid of air also under its grasp; and it is now clear, as the result of the observations at St. Helena, by Colonel Sabine, that there is a corresponding influence on both fluids—that there are tides in the air, as in the sea, excited by the same causes.

The eminent Tuscan philosopher, Matteucci, has made important discoveries concerning the generation of electric currents by muscular contraction. "Combining physical experience with the ordinary course of physiological research, Professor Matteucci has fully established the important fact of the existence of an electrical current, feeble indeed, and such as could only be made manifest by his own delicate galvanoscope, between the deep and the superficial parts of a muscle. Such electric currents pervade every muscle in every species of animal which has been the subject of experiment, and may, therefore, be inferred to be a general phenomenon of living bodies. The delicate experiments of Matteucci on the torpedo agree with those made by our own Faraday upon the *gymnotus electricus*, in proving that the shocks communicated by those fishes are due to electric currents generated by the electric organs which owe their most immediate and powerful stimulus to the action of the nerves. In both species of fishes, the electricity generated by the action of their peculiar organized batteries—besides its benumbing and stunning effects upon living animals—renders the needle magnetic, decomposes chemical compounds, emits the spark, and exercises all the known powers of electricity."

A kindred subject is the influence of ether on the human frame. "It would seem that the stimulus of ether, applied largely or continuously, is full of danger; and that weak constitutions are sometimes unable to rally and recover from it; but that when the influence is allowed to extend no further than to the suspension of sensation, the recovery is as a general rule complete. It is this remarkable property of ether which will long place the name of Dr. Jackson, its author, and that of Dr. Morton, its chief promoter, among the benefactors of our common nature."

The researches commenced by Professor Owen, in 1838, into the minute structure of fossil teeth, have led to extensive discoveries in the microscopic tissues of animal bodies. "The hairs of different mammalian animals also offer to the microscopic anatomist a field of observation. Exact knowledge of the nature of the retina, of the vitreous and crystalline humours, and of other delicate constituents of the organ of vision, has been remarkably advanced by the skillful use of the improved microscopes of the present day. Among the proposed arrangements of the Association at its present meeting, one evening (Tuesday, the 29th) will be specially devoted to an exhibition of microscopic objects. The most brilliant result of microscopic anatomical research has been the actual observation of the transit of the blood from the arteries to the veins, proving Harvey's doctrine of the circulation of the blood."

Thanks for this address were moved by the Marquis of Northampton, and seconded by Chevalier Bunsen; who made the welcome announcement that Alexander von Humboldt is convalescent.

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday at the Foreign office, and sat two hours.

PRINCE WALDERMAR of Prussia, brother to the King, is expected shortly to visit this country.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF BREAD. — Yesterday there was a general reduction of one halfpenny in the price of the 4lb. loaf throughout the different metropolitan districts, the high-priced bakers charging 11d., second quality 9½d., household 9d. and 8½d. the 4lb. loaf; rye bread is 7d. the loaf, and Indian corn 2d. the lb.

CLOSING OF BIRKENHEAD DOCKS. — The Commissioners have closed their works for want of funds and until their title is made good—the corporation of Liverpool, the Crown, and the lord of the manor each claiming a portion of the strand.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, June 30.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

In the House of Lords last night the Marquis of Lansdowne moved the second reading of the Poor Law Administration Bill. Lord Brougham declared that he adhered to the principle of the original Poor Law measure, and that he entirely approved of the conduct of Mr. Nicholls and his coadjutors, including Mr. Chadwick. The noble lord concluded by entering his protest against the bad conduct of this measure, the flinching from the performance of duty imposed by it, the yielding to clamour in the performance of that duty, and in doing justice to some of the most useful public servants ever employed by this country, and charged with great and difficult, and invidious and delicate public duties. After a few observations from Lord Redesdale, the bill was read a second time; and it was arranged that any further discussion should be postponed to Friday next, when the House would be in committee on the bill.

The Baths and Washhouses Bill then passed through committee, and was reported.

Several other bills were forwarded a stage, and their lordships adjourned.

In the House of Commons, there being only sixteen members present at four o'clock, the house stood necessarily adjourned till this day, at twelve.

IRELAND.

THE POTATO DISEASE.—DUBLIN, JUNE 28.—The testimony of the country journals received to-day is encouraging as to the health and promising state of the crops, and especially of the potatoes. I have compared the southern with the northern and western papers, and, as *Puff* says, "their unanimity is wonderful."—*Daily News*.—(These flattering reports are not, however, much to be relied upon. It will be recollected that Lord J. Russell, who may be expected to be in possession of the best information on the subject, declared on Monday evening last that, short as was the quantity of potatoes planted in Ireland, there was "reason to believe that a great part of this crop must perish.")

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The amount of rent for the week ending on Monday was declared to be £77. Mr. John O'Connell announced his intention of standing for Dublin. There were many letters and subscriptions from Roman Catholic priests.

ENORMOUS EXTENT OF THE RELIEF SYSTEM.—There are now upwards of two million nine hundred thousand persons receiving rations at the public expense, under the Temporary Relief Act. Thus, more than one-third of the entire population of Ireland are obtaining outdoor relief; but in some counties the proportion is much greater.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.—Generally, the accounts are much less unfavourable as to the extent of fever and destitution. Food is becoming plentiful and cheaper, and the fine prospects of the harvest are giving confidence to all classes.

ELECTION MOVEMENTS.

CITY OF LONDON.—Yesterday afternoon, a meeting of members of the Liberal Registration Association was held in the large room of the London Tavern, which was densely crowded. The chair was taken by M. Forster, Esq., M.P. The meeting was called by the committee, in order that four Liberal candidates should be immediately nominated for representatives of the City of London at the ensuing election. The committee, in their report, stated that they were enabled to say that there were at the present time, 8,109 Liberal electors in the City of London, and 6,220 Conservatives; thereby leaving, in favour of the Liberal interest, a majority of 1,889. The Liberal party were in a condition to return four members, and they were authorized to report that Lord John Russell and Mr. Pattison intended to offer themselves for re-election. The other two candidates the committee wished to be returned were Sir G. Larpent and Baron Lionel Rothschild. Sir G. Larpent addressed the meeting, stating that he should, if elected, do all in his power to promote the trade and prosperity of the City of London. He had felt it to be his duty to step forward on the great question of the navigation laws. Baron Rothschild next explained his political views. Several resolutions having been carried, the meeting separated.—*Daily News*.

[From this report it would appear as though the proceedings were entirely harmonious, which was by no means the case. The other papers slightly refer to it. The *Morning Chronicle* says:—"When the first resolution was proposed, Mr. Samuel Morley said, that before the resolution was put, he wished to make one or two observations. In the first place, he was by no means satisfied with the public conduct of Lord John Russell, who had wantonly departed from the great principles of civil and religious liberty, of which his lordship had formerly been a zealous advocate [cries of "No, no"]. He protested against any interference of the Government with the conscientious convictions of the people. It was quite clear that, as regarded the education question, Lord J. Russell had lent himself to the Wesleyan body, whilst the Roman Catholics were excluded from all participation in the education grant. He felt assured that very many of Lord John Russell's former adherents would, on that account, withhold from him their support at the next election. Mr. G. Simmons said he agreed with the last speaker in thinking that the Dissenters had just cause to complain of Lord John Russell's conduct, not only in reference to the education question, but also for the support he had given to the endowment of Maynooth College ["Oh, oh!"]

COMPLETE SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION FOR STOKES NEWINGTON, KINGSLAND, AND THE NORTHERN DIVISION OF THE TOWER HAMLETS.—The seventh anniversary of this association was held in the coffee-room of the Tyssen Arms, Dalston, on Wednesday last, Ebenezer Clarke, Esq., Vice-president, in the chair—who opened the business of the meeting in a neat and Christian-like speech. Mr. Pocock read the report, which referred to the lectures and public meetings held during the year, showing that, with small means, something may be attempted, and, after repeating their annual call for increased help, closed by a reference to the coming election. It noticed the position of its President, Mr. E. Miall, and expressed a hope that the men of Halifax would not fail to prove their sympathy with the principles on which he came forward by returning him at the head of the poll; it anticipated the honour which the people of Ipswich have resolved to confer on themselves by the return of their tried friend and valued fellow-labourer, Henry Vincent; and finally urged upon the members their own immediate duty to use every exertion in their power to secure the return of G. Thompson, Esq., for the Tower Hamlets. The resolutions were introduced and supported with appropriate addresses by Messrs. Bishop, Wickham, Prior, Mollett, Pocock, Wigg, Thomas, and Whincop. £9 10s. was subscribed to aid the legal expenses of the election for the Tower Hamlets. Thanks were voted to the Chairman, who briefly acknowledged the same, and the meeting separated.

HULL.—It is understood that Sir J. Graham will be brought before the electors as a candidate for this borough.—*Times*.

LIVERPOOL.—The *Liverpool Times* of yesterday states that "the parties who had driven Lord Sandon from the representation of Liverpool, have decided, by a large majority, to bring forward Sir Digby Mackworth and Sir Howard Douglas, as the two "Protestant" candidates at the approaching election.

ABERDEEN.—The unexpected withdrawal of Mr. Bannerman has surprised and disappointed the constituency. Capt. Fordyce, of Brucklay, is already in the field, but he is sure to be opposed.

GREENOCK.—This borough is contested by Lord Melgund, son of the Earl of Minto, and Mr. Dunlop, of the Free Church of Scotland. Both of the candidates have made the question of State endowments one of great prominence, and have been carefully catechised by the electors. The noble lord professes to be a voluntary in the abstract. In his address to the electors, on Friday night, he says:—

On the abstract question, I say if I had to form a new nation, I would at once say, let us have no Establishments [cheers and slight hisses]. I say decidedly on the abstract question, religion ought to be left out entirely from the consideration of the legislature [cheers and hisses]. I am sorry to displease some, but I cannot help it. But when I come to speak of what is actually to be done, the question is a very different one. I would not vote for the abolition of Establishments [great cheering]. I would not level my lance against them, as my opponent (Mr. Dunlop) represents me doing to rescue the fair lady of Greenock.—I say I will not ride a tilt against the Church. Let the Church stay as she is for the present. By no means will I consent to knock down one Establishment unless I am quite sure that some other Establishment will not rise in its place [cheers]. I have given you my abstract opinion, and I now give my practical opinion. I tell you in principle I am a voluntary. But I will not, by acting upon these principles, pull down existing establishments to raise others in their places. We owe a great deal to the Church of Scotland, and we must not lightly meddle with it. The Irish Church is in a different situation. She has done more harm than good [hear, hear]. I would be most anxious to get any method devised for reforming that Church. I think we might apply the funds of the Irish Church to some more useful object. I am the last man to make an attack against the Established Churches. I will do my best to support them when they do right and to oppose them when they do wrong. But I would not consent to gain a little popularity by saying, Let us go bang at the Established Church [cheering].

On the other hand, Mr. Dunlop is a voluntary in practice, but a State-churchman in principle. We make the following selection from his speech to the electors on Wednesday evening last:—

I must express my high gratification at finding that, on the great point on which last election was contested, he and I are at one—both being opposed to further endowments, not only to Roman Catholics, but to all sects whatever. That is a point gained—a victory achieved. I rejoice to think that, whichever of us succeeds, that question is settled, and that the representative of Greenock in Parliament will resist all such endowments [cheer]. But in regard to the Church question generally, and the education question particularly, we certainly do not agree. His lordship professes to be a Voluntary in principle; but he would not carry these principles into practice in regard to the Established Churches throughout the kingdom. Again, he says he is a friend to a purely secular education, but that he would not oppose the present Government scheme, which requires religious education, and which must of necessity be a sectarian religious education. He says he is a Voluntary in principle, but that he would not oppose Establishments. On these two points I am opposed to him. I do not suppose that any of my Establishment friends here would give me their votes because in the abstract I am in favour of the principle of Establishments, while they know that, so far as my practical conduct is concerned, I am determined to oppose all Establishments, and to seek the separation of Church and State [cheers].

MR. CHILTON, Q.C., of the South Wales circuit, will succeed the late Mr. David Leahy as judge of the Lambeth and Greenwich District County Court.—*Observer*.

ROYAL COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS. — On Thursday afternoon, the judges met to award the premiums for the best oil paintings sent to Westminster-hall in the first week in June, pursuant to notice issued by her Majesty's Commissioners of Fine Arts in 1844. As great anxiety will naturally be felt to know the names of the successful artists, we append a list of those gentlemen:—In the first class, £500—Mr. F. R. Pickersgill, 8, Leighton-street, Burton-crescent; Mr. G. F. Watts, 48, Cambridge-street, Edgeware-road; Mr. Edward Armitage, 13, George-street, Adelphi. In the second class, £300—Mr. John Cross, 85, Fetter-lane; Mr. Paul Falconer Poole, 1, St. John's-place, Lisson-grove, North; Mr. Noel Paton, Wooster's-alley Cottage, Dumferline, N.B. In the third class, £200—Mr. James Eckford Lauder, 35, Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square; Mr. Charles Lucy, Tudor-lodge, Albert-street, Mornington-crescent; Mr. John Calcott Horsley, The Mall, Kensington Gravel-pits. The exhibition contains altogether 120 paintings, many of them of a colossal size, and was opened to the public on Monday.

Terms for advertising in the *Nonconformist*.

For Eight Lines and under 5s. 0d.

For every additional Two Lines . . . 6d.

Half a Column. . . £1 | Column. £2

The terms of subscription are 6s. 6d. per Quarter, 13s. for Half-a-year, or 26s. per Annum, exclusive of the three extra numbers in May. In future all parties paying One Year's subscription in advance (to the Publisher direct), will be entitled to the extra numbers in May *gratis*, and ministers of religion will be allowed a considerable reduction.

The Publishing Office of the *Nonconformist* is now removed to 4, Horse Shoe-court, Ludgate-hill; where all Communications to the Editor and Publisher should in future be addressed. All remittances and post-office orders should be made payable to Charles Miall.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"John Steadfast." The charge is too serious and too personal to be published in our columns under a fictitious name.

"Simeon Hutchinson." We object to the policy that he recommends.

"A Liveryman." The work he suggests is being done, and we hope it will prove to his satisfaction.

"A Subscriber" should nominate a candidate through some other channel.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1847.

SUMMARY.

THE electioneering news of the past week is of a tenour much more cheering than we have been wont to receive, and we speak now, not so much of the results which they promise as of the activity and earnestness of which they are the visible tokens. The coalition at Leeds between Beckett and Marshall—a full-toned Conservative, and a once flaming Radical—has opened a new prospect of the return of Joseph Sturge, by rousing the indignation of the good men and true of both parties. Our old friend the *Leeds Times*—drawn, as we think, a little beside his straightforward course, by his attachment to national education—has evinced the utmost disapprobation of the contemplated alliance, and, true to the principles to which he had formerly pledged himself, pronounces for Sturge in preference to Marshall. Norwich, too, we hear, is awaking to the shame of the quiet compromise effected between the leading committee-men of the Marquis of Douro and Mr. Peto, and will probably start another Liberal candidate, if only to wash its hands of this unprincipled compact. Ipswich has been fairly taken by storm by Henry Vincent. The Whigs, partly awed by the popular impression which he has produced, and partly influenced, no doubt, by the hopelessness of again purchasing the borough by corruption without exposing it to disfranchisement, have come to the resolution of starting but one candidate, Mr. Austen, thereby affording room for the return of Mr. Vincent. Bradford, we are sorry to perceive by an advertisement in our own columns of to-day, is still at sea. Colonel Thompson has retired, and we wish, for his sake, that the retirement had been an earlier one. There are many constituencies who would be proud of electing him as their representative—there may be some, yet unsettled, who will seize the earliest opportunity of securing his services. We earnestly advise them, if any such there be, with all promptitude and despatch to solicit his consent to stand. We shall be grievously disappointed if the next House of Commons does not number amongst its members the gallant father of the triumphant free-trade movement. Of Halifax, our columns will convey all the information that can, at present, be depended upon. A numerous committee, composed of men who are accustomed to put their shoulder to the wheel—a resolute determination to leave nothing to chance which may be secured by forethought, organization, activity, and perseverance—and a registered constituency in which Radicals and Dissenters possess a clear majority—give promise of splendid success in that quarter. Huddersfield has accepted, and will probably return, Mr. John Cheetham, of Staley-bridge. The Tower Hamlets are negotiating with George Thompson, who will probably consent to stand, and almost certainly be returned. Marylebone opens its arms to Daniel Whittle Harvey, than whom no man better understands anti-state-church principles. Lambeth is to be contested by Charles Pearson, who avows his opposition to all State endowments of religion.

Amongst the several movements now on foot, we are happy in being able to announce, at last, that steps are being taken for the vindication of Dissenting principles in the City of London. They may be ineffectual, it is true, to turn out Lord John Russell, who, with Sir George Larpent, is understood to have come to an arrangement with Masterman and Johnson for dividing between the two parties, Whig and Tory, the representation of the city. But they will, we think, convince Lord John a severe lecture upon his past conduct, and will convince him that the former has been himself and the Dissenters is now

an end. Some few matters of importance have been discussed. The Poor Law Administration Bill has been going through committee, and, whilst pursuing its course, Mr. Borthwick managed to defeat the Government upon a question of humanity. Mr. Borthwick proposed a clause, enacting that when

husband and wife, both above sixty years of age, were received into the workhouse, they should not be compelled to live separate and apart from each other in that workhouse. Lord John Russell endeavoured to substitute a modification of the amendment, leaving the arrangement optional with the guardians, but was defeated by a majority of 70 over 55 votes. The bill was read a third time and passed. On Friday, Captain Warner's long range was discussed once more, and finally condemned, as an impracticable scheme, by all parties. Monday was devoted to the Railway Bill (No. 2) Ireland—a little, fragmentary, jobbing, Whiggish imitation of Lord George Bentinck's bolder scheme for providing employment in that country. The bill was searchingly discussed—the principle of it ably and severely denounced—but the second reading was carried, seemingly as a matter of course, by a large majority.

The Minutes of Council have been up again, and some new modifications have been announced. They are comparatively either unimportant, or delusive, or such as had been previously anticipated. Church-schools refusing to abide by the rule of the National Society, and to teach the Catechism to all their scholars, are to be considered with special favour in connexion with the future distribution of the grant. Dissenting schools are to be allowed the privilege of taking pay from the State for religious teaching, and giving no account of how the money is spent in that respect; and the Roman Catholics are to be provided for by a special Minute. Upon that feature of the scheme which applies to Nonconformists, we have remarked somewhat at large elsewhere. Every change hitherto made, and this amongst the rest, indicates, in our opinion, the utter impossibility of Dissenters consistently acquiescing in any scheme of Government education, and we are, therefore, greatly rejoiced to find, by an announcement made elsewhere, that there is high probability of some broad and efficient plan of organization being adopted for the furtherance of education on the voluntary principle exclusively.

The weather since our last has been cold and wet, probably retarding the harvest for some days. This, however, is the only serious disadvantage which has hitherto resulted from it. Indications point to a clearer atmosphere and a more settled summer heat. The importations of foreign corn have been unusually large. Prices are tumbling down as rapidly as they rose, greatly to the discomfiture of speculators and holders, and much to the satisfaction of all other classes of her Majesty's subjects. The growing crops look most luxuriant, and, should we be favoured with a dry season, plenty will succeed to scarcity, confidence will resume its sway, and employment will once more become general. So entirely do all interests depend upon a bountiful harvest!

In the Peninsula the progress of events is beginning to verify the predictions of those who regard our intervention in the affairs of Portugal as merely the commencement of an undertaking which will entail upon us an infinity of trouble, expense, and odium. The Government is completely destitute of resources. "The tobacco and soap monopolies are pawned—the crown and church properties annihilated, having been greedily scrambled for by the dozen or so vile hangers-on of this miserable court; in fact, peculation and open undisguised plunder, which rioted so shamefully during the Cabral administration, have left Portugal without resources, for these men and their adherents never fled from the country while one fragment of the nation's ruin was left to pillage—until they had shared amongst them the last farthing of a bankrupt state." A correspondent of one of the morning papers writes:—"I yesterday morning visited the fort of St. Julien, where there are upwards of 4,000 political prisoners, guarded by an English force of 700 marines! They are victimized entirely by the fleet, at a cost exceeding one hundred and fifty pounds daily: not a farthing of this but what is paid by the English Government—truly a rather expensive interference in matters that concern us not." The Oporto Junta still persist in standing out against their faithless sovereign, and Admiral Parker has received instructions from home "to proceed with activity in the armed intervention." As the insurgents evince no disposition to submit, it is not likely that they will be overcome without considerable bloodshed. It appears, moreover, that the good people of Portugal will not be persuaded to regard our forcible interference in their quarrels as a disinterested act of friendship, meriting only their grateful thanks. "The feeling against the English," we are told, "has become fearfully violent. The popular party are naturally sore at the injury we have done them, while the Queenites hate us for not having done enough—i.e., for not having delivered up the prisoners to their tender mercies. The accounts from the provinces all agree in stating, that the people are rising *en masse* everywhere, and that in many places the priests are going about with the crucifix in their hands exhorting all to arm against the Spanish invaders, and the Government that has invited them in. Not the most secluded glen or wildest sierra but is pouring forward its contingent of armed peasants to aid the national cause."

It is thus far from improbable, that the people of England will, by their army and navy, be fond waging a sanguinary warfare with the bulk of the Portuguese nation, in an attempt to rivet upon their shoulders the hateful yoke of one of the most contemptible sovereigns that ever disgraced a throne. By our first interference we have bound ourselves, if needs be, to pursue this course.

THE APPROACHING GENERAL ELECTION.

AFTER the darkest hour comes the dawn. The worst symptoms of disease are those which immediately precede the turn towards the recovery of health. The sharpest, blackest, most nipping frosts are oftentimes those which are surprised and put to flight by spring. The tide when it has ebbed lowest begins thereupon to flow. "The valley of Achor is a door of hope." We begin to be in spirits. We see indications of revival in a region long abandoned to death and corruption. We thank the Whigs for the change, albeit they meant it not—had no such intention in their hearts. They are the steel which has struck sparks out of the cold, cold flint. We will remember them for their good—at the poll-booth. For their good—for they may learn much from adversity. The kindest thing which you can do for some men is to humble them—to damp the starch of their overweening conceit, and rumple their self-esteem. He who was driven away from men to eat grass as an ox, returned after seven years a more modest and reasonable man. Seven years exile from Parliament—a doom to feed seven years upon their own sophistries—the objects during seven long years of pity to the compassionate, of ridicule to the merciless, of warning to all—what a change will all this produce! How many men, demented by Whiggery, will be restored to their right mind! To how many, during the interval of their retirement into the obscurity of private life, will

"Consideration, like an angel, come
And whip th' offending Adam out of them!"

Well! we commiserate them in their distress—and will hope that ere long they will have made that right use of their exclusion from Parliament, which will enable them feelingly to adopt the language of Thomas Moore:—

"But sorrow touched by thee grows bright
With more than rapture's ray:
As darkness shows us worlds of light
We never saw by day."

There are some characteristics of the approaching general election which still strike us as peculiar—and scarcely less peculiar than interesting. It may be true of constituencies in general, that they are apathetic. It may be true that candidates are, now-a-days, shy of committing themselves. There may be truth, to a certain extent, in this lively sketch of a political Dutch flat by the *Times*:—

It could hardly be expected that an object of so fictitious a value as a seat in Parliament could escape the present vicissitudes of trade. In fact, there has been a complete revolution in the article. In no other instance does the present value of money tell with more depressing effect. The demand for boroughs is becoming daily more languid, and really good customers are everywhere inquired for. The fact does not indeed appear on the face of our pages. Owing to a sort of prudery, which cannot last long if things go at their present rate, there is no trade circular or commercial report in this branch of trade. Were there such, the quotations would be surprisingly low.

We are rejoiced to hear of a constituency going a begging. A hundred boroughs out at elbow and craving charity would give us but little concern. They appear now to be begging "in desolate places." There is so little real difference of opinion, and things tend so much to an actual coalition, that we can see no object whatever to be gained by a seat in Parliament, unless a man has either some private object to effect, or some public hobby to make speeches and get "counted out" upon. What single question is there which really turns on the votes of the Commons, about which there is likely to be a near division, and for which a man would care to have a vote? None.

But although they who read the *Times* only might be misled to the conclusion that there are no signs of life in the political world, men who refuse to have their information victimized by a systematic suppression of facts of a certain order, know that never yet, amid general stagnation so apparently immovable, has there been a greater promise of action upon sound principle. The Nonconformist electors are astir—and, albeit, the daily journals deem it prudent to heed it not, and to communicate no sound of alarm to their readers, the Reform Club and the Whig Ministry are fully assured, by this time, that there is something real looming in the misty future—that Dissenters do "mean something," and that the opposition they will offer to time-serving politicians will differ very materially from any with which they have until now been accustomed to do. We quote from an article in the forthcoming number of the *Eclectic Review*, on "The General Election—Position and Duty of Dissenters," a passage which will convey to our readers very much of our own meaning:—

"The movement, we have said, is a new one, and the slightest insight into its nature will approve our statement. It partakes of the old Puritan spirit, improved and mollified by the bitter experience of two centuries. It is the religious principle working itself free from impurities, and claiming to regulate the political duties of its professors. There is, therefore, an inflexibility of purpose in the movement, with which worldly politicians know not how to deal. They look at the worst side of human nature, and form their estimate accordingly. With selfishness, ambition, and party-spirit, they know what to do. These are things of which the types exist within themselves, and they can therefore reduce them to weight and measure. But the religious element is without their range; and, when its integrity and endurance are combined with a correct appreciation of the rights of others, and a clear perception of the sacredness of conscience, it forms a power against which their weapons are pointless, and before the majesty of which they will be compelled to bow. The struggle of the seventeenth century showed what the religious principle could do, even when enfeebled by mistaken views, and associated with intense bigotry. If, then, it accomplished so much, what may not be expected from it now, when its benignity is equal to its strength, and the claim which it prefers is liberty for all? The religious is unquestionably the most potent element of human conduct. It endures amidst all discouragements, gathers strength from defeat, confirms its

purpose by communion with the spiritual, and, in seasons of the deepest gloom, assures itself of ultimate triumph by appealing to the oracles of the living God. Such is the element now evoked. Its voice has long been hushed—its powers have been permitted to repose; but, having once again raised its voice among the people, it will speak in clear and commanding tones to the heart of this great nation."

There is just now a remarkable, may we not add a providential, conjuncture of circumstances, which conspire to force Dissenting electors back upon their ultimate principle. The warning given to them by leading statesmen of their intentions in regard to the endowment of the Roman Catholic priesthood of Ireland—the recency and poignancy of the outrage perpetrated upon the truths they hold, and the interests they cherish—the utter dislocation and chaos of political parties—the absence of any other topic, embodied in an active movement, to claim forbearance with a view to union—the consequent indisposition to scatter broadcast, as of yore, the means of electoral corruption—the opportunity of striking, at the present crisis, a blow which shall be felt through all coming years, in favour of the emancipation of religion—the different organizations that are afoot and in motion towards this desirable combination—the quarrels in some instances, the coalitions in others, of Whig and Tory—all point in the same direction, appeal to the same motive, enforce the same line of conduct. We have been insulted, and our self-respect requires vindication at our hands. Our principles have been ruthlessly trodden in the dust, and we are summoned to bear witness in their behalf. The power of Divine truth to regenerate society is threatened with debilitation by the arts of modern statecraft, and concern for religion, for Christianity, calls us to the field. There is no room for mistaking our mission—no place remaining to harbour a lingering doubt as to our duty—scarcely a temptation, certainly not a public one, to evade the force of the obligation imposed upon us. Thus far, then, the crisis is a special one.

And there are hopeful indications about it. Again we quote from the *Eclectic Review*. After referring to the resolutions passed, touching the course to be pursued by Nonconforming electors at the next general election, passed by the Anti-state-education, and Anti-state-church conferences, and by meetings of delegates at Leeds, and in Newton-le-Willows, Lancashire, in Essex, in Norfolk, and at Bedford, the writer proceeds:—

"A similar course has been resolved on in Edinburgh, Leeds, Wakefield, Huddersfield, Halifax, Bradford, Stockport, Leicester, Norwich, Yarmouth, Cambridge, Northampton, Boston, Gloucester, Bristol, Devonport, Reading, Southampton, Newport, and a multitude of other places, which cannot fail to produce important consequences in the coming election. In many cases the decision is all but unanimous, and in others—for we wish not to overstate the matter—it is only a section, and that the most forward, of the Dissenting body which has adopted it. In the former case the result is too obvious to need comment; and in the latter, a sufficient number of votes will be influenced materially to affect the issue of the contest. An earnest of what may be expected is already supplied. Manchester, in returning a free-trader, will send to the House of Commons an able and earnest expounder of our principles; Leeds is bestirring itself with worthy zeal on behalf of a single-minded and inflexible patriot; Stockport is about to place Mr. Alderman Kershaw by the side of Mr. Cobden; Wakefield has adopted another voluntary; Huddersfield has done the same; Halifax has honoured itself by inviting our fellow-labourer, Mr. Miall; Ipswich is affording good promise of redeeming itself from reproach, by returning Mr. Vincent; and Bradford, we trust, notwithstanding the division elicited respecting Mr. Busfield, will secure the services of Colonel Perronet Thompson, one of the ablest, most upright, and most earnest of our public men. On every hand, and in almost every borough, some men have been found to raise the standard of religious liberty. This is a new thing amongst us, and the spirit in which it is done is equally novel. Old tactics are eschewed, party names are discarded. The rallying cry of a former generation has lost its power, and our people are arraying themselves for the contest with the calmness and inflexibility of men who value their principles, and are prepared to make sacrifices for them."

One of the most cheering signs of the times—one of the surest indications of earnestness—is exhibited in the inexorable resolution with which the course adopted by Dissenters is being pursued. The men who have given in their adhesion to it go right on in their way, heedless of the sacrifices which they foresee they must meet therein. Neither personal attachments, nor party ties, nor notions of consistency, nor political antipathies, nor the blandishments of rank, nor the influence of high office, are suffered to obstruct them. They proudly and nobly rise superior to all petty considerations. Leeds invites Sturge—Ipswich yields to Vincent—Norwich avows dissatisfaction with Peto, and will probably yet set aside the compromise which was to let in the Marquis of Douro—Halifax can forego the honour of being represented by a Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Devonport by a Home Secretary. Men of moderate opinions can vote for Complete Suffrage; nay! for Chartism itself, rather than withhold their testimony against the ecclesiastical tendencies of the age. In instances many more than we can mention, we have seen a mastery obtained over political prejudices which we had formerly judged to be immovable. In some we have witnessed a noble exposure to the taunts of former friends, and a generous oblivion cast over all former feuds. These are tokens of a deep sincerity—proofs that fidelity to conscience yet abides in our midst—pledges for the future, that the cause thus upheld must surely be borne on to triumph.

"In the meantime," to close this article with the spirited language of the *Eclectic* reviewer—"In the meantime, let all be up and doing. There is no time to lose: and not one amongst us must be spared.

The signs of the times are auspicious. There is a bright gleam in the heavens. We are entering on a new era; and our men are showing themselves worthy of the occasion."

MOVEMENT ON BEHALF OF FREE EDUCATION.—We are authorised to state, that two private meetings have been held with the view of considering the propriety of taking early measures for the formation of a Society for the promotion of popular education, exclusively on the voluntary principle. In order to receive the freest expression of opinion, and the most enlarged co-operation, it is intended we are informed to convene a conference of the friends of voluntary education throughout the country as soon as practicable after the ensuing election. The arrangements will be formally announced in due course.

A NEW PARLIAMENT AND A NEW PARTY.—The present calculation is, that the Ministers will have a working majority of between thirty and forty in the new parliament. That is, if they do right. Not otherwise. There is no disguising the fact that a large number of the Reform party have been anything but satisfied with the conduct of the Government since their accession to office. We do not pretend to be behind the scenes, or to know all the motives by which they are influenced; but we are aware that one especial charge made by them against Ministers is, the scandalous nepotism and family self-seeking by which all their appointments and preferments, so far, have been marked, and which, we may add, have both astonished and grieved their supporters. The consequence is, that for this and other reasons, an independent party is forming to watch and check the Government in the new parliament—to support them when they deserve it, but to withstand them when they do not. The list of adhesions to such party already comprises the names of about sixty gentlemen who are certain to have seats in the next House of Commons, and with leaders to whom the people have been accustomed to look up in many a past struggle, and who never will be, as they never have been, dazzled by official smiles from their duty to their country. We have said all that we may at present on this subject. More will soon be heard of it.—*Liverpool Albion*

THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION of her Majesty's Privy Council held a meeting on Saturday, which was attended by the Lord President of the Council, Lord J. Russell, the Earl of Clarendon, the Earl of Minto, the Earl of Auckland, Viscount Morpeth, the Right Hon. Sir G. Grey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay. Mr. Kay Shuttleworth was in attendance.

It is stated to be the Queen's intention to proceed to Scotland before the end of the season, and during her progress to visit the Marquis of Abercorn.

EXCISE REFORM.—Every day brings us new indications of the fact, that the tide of popular opinion is fast setting in favour of direct taxation. A powerful league, calling itself the "National Association for the Reform of Excise Abuses," has been formed in the northern part of the island. Its members are distillers, brewers, paper-makers, tobaccoconists, wine-merchants—in short, traders of all denominations who are subject to the restrictions of the Excise; and, if we may judge by the activity which the Association has manifested during its short existence, we should say that the cause which it has embraced, backed as it is by the general feeling of the country, is one of which the ultimate success may be predicted with tolerable confidence. In reply to letters addressed to the Lord Advocate and Mr. Macaulay by the Association, both of these members of the Government express their conviction that Excise reform will receive the early attention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Rutherford says:—"I have no doubt the revenue law, and the financial system generally of the empire, will receive from Government full and dispassionate consideration, with all due regard, not only to the direct interests of the revenue, but to the interests of trade and manufactures—of the consumer and of the dealer, whether wholesale or retail." The Society have established a new weekly organ, *the News*, at Edinburgh, their head-quarters, the first number of which has been forwarded to us.

"CONSECRATION" OF FOUR NEW BISHOPS.—The church has now twenty-one colonial bishoprics, sixteen of which have been created during the last ten years; and yesterday four additional bishops were ordained and consecrated for newly-constituted sees which appear to require episcopal superintendence. Three of these sees—those of Newcastle, Adelaide, and Melbourne—are to be suffragan to that of Australia, the bishop of which is now raised to the rank of metropolitan, subject to the general superintendence and revision of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and subordinate to that archiepiscopal province. The fourth see will comprise the Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena, the see being styled the Diocese of Cape Town. The clergy selected to fill these various important posts are Mr. R. Gray, late vicar of Stockton-on-Tees, appointed to the diocese of Cape Town; Mr. Augustus Short, late Vicar of Ravensthorpe, Northamptonshire, and a relative of the Bishop of St. Asaph, appointed to the diocese of Adelaide; Mr. C. Perry, of St. Paul, Cambridge, a distinguished member of that University, ordained Bishop of Melbourne; and Mr. William Tyrrell, incumbent of Beaulieu, Hampshire, appointed Bishop of the see of Newcastle. Yesterday, being the Feast of St. Peter, was selected for the "consecration" of these prelates, the Archbishop of Canterbury and other prelates officiating. The ceremony took place with great pomp in Westminster Abbey.

PENSION TO MR. LEIGH HUNT.—Her Majesty has granted a pension of £200 per annum to Mr. Leigh Hunt. That gentleman received a letter on Wednesday from Lord John Russell, in which his lordship speaks of the pension as being some compensation for pecuniary and personal sacrifices endured in the advocacy of principles, the truth of which is now fully acknowledged and acted on.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

REPRESENTATION OF HALIFAX.

ADDRESS OF MR. MIALL.

(From the *Leeds Mercury*.)

On Tuesday evening last, a meeting of the Liberal electors of Halifax was held in the Old Assembly Rooms, in that town, for the purpose of hearing from EDWARD MIALL, Esq., of London, a statement of his political sentiments, with a view to his coming forward as a candidate for the representation of the borough. The attendance was very numerous, there being at least 500 electors present, and Mr. Miall, on presenting himself, was received with a degree of enthusiasm that must have been highly flattering. Amongst the company we noticed:—Messrs. J. T. Haigh, F. Crossley, E. M. Wavell, Samuel Swindel, W. Barraclough, D. Binns, T. Moorhouse, Henry Martin, Henry Clayton, Wm. Thompson, Joseph Watson, Samuel Battye, John Jeffery, Samuel Blagborough, John Edwards, W. Garforth, S. B. Tillotson, Thos. Barraclough, John Mills, Richard Davis, Joseph Wilson (Old Market), Daniel Wilson, Wm. Smith (Church-street), John Jackson, Wm. Wilkinson, Joseph Crossley, Rev. Samuel Whitewood, Rev. James Pridie, Rev. Joseph Simon, Rev. J. G. Pyke, Ely Bates, Esq. (West Hill), Thomas Hodgson, Esq. (Surgeon), John Whitworth, Esq., William Whitworth, Esq., &c., &c.

On the motion of Mr. JAS. T. HAIGH, seconded by Mr. EDW. MUNSSELL,

E. M. Wavell, Esq., was called to the chair.

The CHAIRMAN, in introducing Mr. Miall, said that the present Parliament had nearly run its race; the period during which, by the constitution of the country, it could subsist would very soon expire; and the electors of Halifax would be called upon to exercise the high and responsible trust of sending two Members to the House of Commons. It was their privilege to live in a country distinguished for its civilization—for the freedom of its institutions—for the vast extent of its dominions—and the immense population which was subject to its rule. It was stated in a recent number of the *Christian Witness* that no less than 150 millions of souls were subject to the rule of England, and that it wielded sovereignty over nearly four millions of square miles; being equal in point of population to one-sixth of the entire human race, and in point of extent of territory to one-eighth of the whole globe [hear, hear]. And when they considered the paramount influence which the House of Commons exercised in the Legislature and Government of this country,—the vastness of our empire, and the multiplicity and variety of the interests involved,—it must be apparent to every one that the object of their meeting possessed an importance far surpassing that of any local or individual interest [applause]. Permit him to remind them that they were not entrusted with the franchise for their own individual benefit; but that they were to exercise it for the benefit of the community at large, and not from feelings of friendship, or for pecuniary consideration; and that the man who bartered his vote was a traitor to his country, and an enemy to the best interests of mankind [hear, and applause]. They were aware that upon that platform sat a gentleman who was willing to serve them as the representative in Parliament for that borough, and he should not long detain them from the pleasure which they, in common with himself, would experience in listening to the observations of that honourable candidate upon some of the topics which at present most prominently engaged public attention; but he might, perhaps, be permitted briefly to allude to the circumstances which led to the introduction of that gentleman amongst them that evening [hear, hear]. They were these. Several gentlemen of the town, who were present, and some who were absent, having given their attention to what was passing in the Councils of the nation, had observed with pain, that upon questions affecting the morality and the religion of the country apart from the Episcopal Church, in the House of Commons there was a great scarcity of men of known Christian character—[hear, hear, and applause]—though it was a principle of the constitution that every interest in the country should be represented. They found that in the House of Lords the Episcopal Church was especially represented by the bishops, and the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin in the House of Commons by their members; whilst there was none to represent that great and important body—the Nonconformists of England [hear, hear]. Which of them could have read the discussions in either House of Parliament, but especially in the House of Commons, which had taken place upon any question of a religious character, without having felt humbled at the entire absence of representatives such as those to whom he had referred? [hear, hear, and applause]. Upon looking at the list of members of the House of Commons, they found that there were upwards of 100 naval and military officers to represent those two interests—that the Lords were represented, and that the Roman Catholics also possessed a numerous body of representatives to protect their rights, but they were unable to find one member in the whole House whom the vast and important body of Nonconformists of England could recognise as their representative [loud applause]. Was that equitable? Was it right? ["No, no"]. Ought such a state of things to continue any longer? ["No, no," and applause.] Some of the gentlemen by whom he was surrounded felt a lively interest in this matter. They looked at the questions which were now floating in the political atmosphere, and they saw indications of the intentions of the leading statesmen of the day to introduce a description of legislation which they in their consciences believed would be detrimental to the best interests of the country, and they were met that evening to raise their protest against such measures [loud applause]. It would be unbecoming in him to detain them much longer, and he should merely observe that it was his high privilege and great pleasure to introduce to them Edward Miall, Esq., of London, who was prepared to address them—[applause]—and to lay before them an exposition of his political views and sentiments, and to enunciate those principles which, if returned as their representative, he would advocate in Parliament [loud cheers]. Mr. Miall differed from him in many of his political views and sentiments, but he possessed a pledge and security in that gentleman's well-known fame and Christian character [cheers]; in his past life he possessed an assurance that no evils could result—[applause]—that his opinions would be advanced in the only way in which they ought to be supported—namely, by argument and moral persuasion [loud cheers]. In the selection of Mr. Miall he firmly believed that the great prin-

eiple of Nonconformity and of true religious freedom would obtain an advocate most powerful; and one who would confer more substantial advantages upon the interests of Dissenters than could be obtained from a less gifted person, however zealous, as such a one would be less able to propound these views in the House of Commons. He then concluded by introducing

EDWARD MIALI, Esq., who, on presenting himself, was received with loud and enthusiastic cheering, which was prolonged for several minutes. On silence being obtained, he spoke nearly as follows:—Gentlemen, Electors of Halifax,—I am sure that I shall not be wrong when I calculate upon a candid hearing from you [applause]. You are Englishmen, and fair play is the motto of all Englishmen [applause]. You are electors, and, as you hold in trust that vote which you will give on the day of election, for the vast masses of non-enfranchised men, I am sure you will discharge your responsibility, and will listen to the statements that I may have to put forward to you this evening [applause]. I am perfectly aware that in an assembly so numerous as the present, there must of necessity exist a considerable variety of political opinion; but I am not about to adapt my statements to what I may apprehend to be the general wishes or feelings of this assembly [loud cheers]. It has been my lot through life to be in a small minority, and I think that, under all circumstances, I have derived more pleasure and satisfaction from candidly and fearlessly stating all my views and opinions than I should have done by reserving anything in order to stay the opposition of those who would object to me [applause]. From you I shall purposely hide nothing [renewed applause]. I do not conceive that any man is justly exposed to reproach in consequence of the opinions that he may hold, if he has taken care to ascertain that those opinions are based upon a solid foundation [cheers]; and assuredly I should object to the propagation of my opinions in any quarter by any means inconsistent with the pure spirit of Christianity [renewed cheers]. I hold it to be the great duty of man here first to receive and acquire truth himself, then to teach it to his fellow-creatures [applause]; and it strikes me that that man is guilty of a sad dereliction of duty who, holding political sentiments that he believes to be conducive to the welfare of his fellow-creatures at large, can bury those sentiments in his own bosom [cheers]. I have spoken out to the world before now [hear, hear]. I have spoken out when to do so was inconvenient to myself; and, however highly I estimate the honour of representing you in Parliament, I can never purchase that honour by concealing or reserving a single opinion in which you would feel any interest [loud applause]. Gentlemen, I confess that one of the great objects of my standing forward before my fellow-countrymen, and seeking a seat in the House of Commons, is primarily a religious one ["Hear, hear," and applause]. I look upon the present as a peculiar crisis in our national history. I see the question of a religious establishment passing away from the principal foundation on which it had long rested, and, assuming an entirely different, and, in my opinion, a still more dangerous shape—a shape which is likely to render it far more permanent and more to be dreaded than in its present form [hear, hear]. I believe it will be admitted by all—for the acts of Parliament have proclaimed it—that the establishment of a single sect of religionists has so exposed the advocates of that system to the charge of favouritism and injustice that, combined with the general spread of light and knowledge amongst the people, they have felt themselves unable to maintain their ground [hear, hear]. In the abolition of the Test and Corporation Acts—in the opposition they experienced in the passing of the Catholic Emancipation Act, and the various ecclesiastical acts which have been adopted by Parliament—there has been a confession, on the part of public men, that the principle of endowment, from national resources, of one sect of religionists cannot, by argument or by fact, be retained, and that, in order to save that principle, it must be put upon an entirely different basis ["Hear, hear," and loud applause]. Things have been tending this way for a long period of time. Ever since the passing of the Reform Bill; nay, before the passing of that measure, we have seen the minds of statesmen gradually approaching to this conclusion; and the theory which has now sprung up in their minds is, that it would be far better, far more just, to give the national funds to religious teachers of all denomination—to vote them their subsistence—than to confine the gift to one body or sect only [hear, hear]. Now, gentlemen, it is to this unsatisfactory and critical position of affairs that I have applied my mind, and it is this which has especially excited my interest and alarm. I see that the government of the kingdom—the legislature in power—those who wield, in fact, the power of the people—predisposed, under all circumstances, to catch hold of whatever is strong in itself, and make it subservient to the accomplishment of their designs ["Hear, hear," and applause]. I do not apprehend that those who are high in authority, taken as a body—of course there are exceptions, but taken as a body—I do not think that they are particularly careful about the spread of religion [hear, hear]. I see in the House of Commons, whilst there is the utmost determination manifested to take all the money that can be obtained for the endowment of various sects, in order that those sects may be brought under the dominion of Parliament, there is at the same time an indisposition—a strong indisposition—shown to the introduction of any question of religious truth [hear, hear]; and whenever any member expresses his religious views in the House of Commons, he is met by the observation, that this is not the place for religious discussion [hear]. They who are continually insisting upon the principle that it is the duty of the Government to furnish the people with religious instruction—they who practically endeavour to carry out this idea, that it is for them to decide what is religious truth and what is not—these gentlemen who, in the advancement of their political ends, denounce the introduction of any religious truth whatever in the discussions of the House of Commons [hear and applause]—I say that their practice is wholly and completely inconsistent with their avowed intention—that the promotion of religious sentiments is not their object [cheers]. Let us not be deceived. I say that religion is not the object of the Government in this matter; because were you to take away the six millions a year enjoyed by the National Church, and to take away, at the same time, its political power, which by means of it may be brought to bear upon the empire, that the religious part of the question would be easily settled [hear]. I do not think there would be any very zealous determination evinced to abide by the axiom, that it is the duty of the Government to attend to the religious instruction of the people, unless there were connected with that axiom the great question of property and power [loud applause]. I feel, therefore, that religion is daily suffering from this circumstance—from the interference of these men with its concerns; and that it would spread far more rapidly—it would exert far more power over the popular mind—it would be less mistaken, less misrepresented, less misapprehended, if they were to leave it altogether to its own resources, and the resources of those who believe in its divine authority [loud and prolonged cheering]. I do not know what may be the peculiar habits of the people of this neighbourhood, but perhaps some of you may have seen as you passed the

windows of the houses in some of the retired streets, a paper purporting that "single men are taken in and done for" [laughter]. Now it strikes me, that Government are acting very much upon the same principle [laughter]. They take in the people and do for them [laughter]. They wish to preside over all popular concerns—of course not with the view of making any profit of them [a laugh]—they are determined to meddle with every conceivable thing, but especially with religion, because they imagine that if they can get hold of the religious sentiment of the people, and wield it to their purpose, they would get hold of the strongest influence by which mankind are governed; and, consequently, they would effect their objects with the greatest ease [loud applause]. It seems to me that they are determined to place the nation under a system of spiritual police or bondage; that inasmuch as the intelligence of the people has now got beyond their soldiery, and that there is no fear of an encounter between the recognized physical force of the Government and the physical force of the people—the people being grown too wise for that—it is necessary for them to proceed upon altogether another tack; and that they must take hold of the influence which is strongest over the public mind, and wield that influence to the furtherance of their own designs. This appears to me to be the object of all politicians—of all political parties in the present day. They are all agreed upon this [hear, hear]. Strange that it should be so, but it is no less strange than true. Lord John Russell, Sir R. Peel, Mr. Roebuck—Whigs, Tories, and Radicals, all of them believe that it is the very summit of statesmanship to get hold of the religious sentiments, and to make them subservient to the mere purposes of civil Government [applause]. Now, gentlemen, I think it behoves us, as we are of opinion that religion will be thereby vitiated, and the liberty of the people endangered—I think it behoves us to stand forward in direct opposition to such a course of policy [hear and applause]. I know this question possesses but little interest for the popular mind; but I believe the minds of the masses do not properly or fully understand its bearing. I feel perfectly assured that if we got rid of the interference of statesmen in matters of religion, and if our political affairs only were left to the control of those who possess civil authority over us—I believe that there would be a greater amount of civil freedom enjoyed by all persons in this land than was ever enjoyed at any former period [applause]. The one great obstruction to our progress—to our reforms, has always been the embodiment of this principle of Government interference in matters of religion. The argument which has always been employed in the council of our nation is, that we ought not to deprive the State of all participation in the instruction of the people [applause]. This has been continually standing in the way of our improvement [applause]. And lest the Church should be endangered, we have subjected ourselves to the continuance of most of the wrongs that we have been doomed to endure [hear]. And let the unenfranchised, those who constitute the working classes, let them be assured that it is not Christianity that opposes their rights; that it is in no way likely to endanger their interests [hear, hear, and applause]. There may be a false embodiment of Christianity in the institutions of the land, but certainly oppression finds no sort of excuse or palliation in that book which we regard as the revelation of the mind of God [applause]. Taking his stand on that great principle—"Do unto others as you would they should do unto you," I believe that every Christian man, from the influence that is now exerted upon him by the system of establishments upheld in this country,—I say that every Christian man would be ready and forward to give that political freedom to his fellow-men which he claims on his own behalf [loud cheers]. This question, then, is one in which the labouring classes ought to take a deep interest, for they may rest assured of this, that it is not for their advantage, that the Government should keep for its own purpose, or wield for its own designs, so strong a sentiment as that of the religious sentiment of the population of this empire [loud cheers]. But there may be those here who have perceived the disposition of these gentlemen to carry out their views and professions with respect to the Church in another portion of the kingdom—I allude to Ireland. We all know that the Church in Ireland is regarded, and justly regarded, by the great mass of the inhabitants, as oppressive—as a great anomaly and injustice, a practical blunder, and a crime [applause]. You know that the great body of the people in that country are of another faith than that which is embodied in the establishment of the country—[hear, hear]—you know, at all events, that recently there has been so much of combination, and that there has been so skillful a leadership of the people of Ireland, that the very principle of the establishment was in danger. You know, also, that the people complained loudly of their being oppressed, and that their complaints were kept alive and sent forth by the Roman Catholic priesthood; that they were, in fact, the preachers—whether sincere or not is not the question—but that they were the preachers of popular liberty. Government found this principle too strong to master, and felt it necessary to buy off the opposition of these teachers of Ireland [hear, hear, hear]—that it was necessary to do this in order to save the Establishment and to suppress the articulate cries of the people through the mouth of the priesthood. They saw English society begin to sympathise with Irish wrongs; they knew that the tale of Irish wrongs would not have reached the ear of English society but through a priesthood supported on the voluntary principle, and they saw that the best statesmanship would be to take their faith, the faith of the majority, under their care, and thus silence the advocates of the popular principle [applause]. Now this is the secret of the Maynooth Endowment Act [loud applause]. This is a just specimen of the manner in which statesmen of the present day are disposed to meet their great difficulties [applause]. You find them exceedingly disinclined to put down oppression or to settle the relationship between landlord and tenant, and to give that liberty which every man may justly claim; but you also see them at the same time endeavouring to perpetuate the grossest evils, and to silence the people by bribing their priesthood [loud cheers]. The attempt has been made—the point of the wedge has just been inserted by the Endowment Act [applause]. There can be no doubt as to the intention of the Government with respect to the Establishment in Ireland. Their intention was to divert observation from it, but the design will fail [applause]. I say that the regular course of events must bring the subject forward, for the Church of Ireland cannot stand in its present position [applause]. Events will press it into discussion; and what part are we to take in this discussion? Upon what intelligible principle are we to stand—you, the electors of Halifax, what is to be the message which you will send to the legislature? [loud cheers]. This is the real principle—the real question for you to settle; it is the question that will be pressed in various shapes and from various quarters during the next session of Parliament [applause]. That question will assuredly force itself upon the attention of the legislature. How, then, is the great question of endowment to be met? Are you to give the resources of the State for the maintenance of the teachers of all religious denominations—Ro-

man Catholics among the rest; or will you place religion on its own resources? [a voice—"Upon its own resources." Loud applause]. Then if that be the opinion of the men of Halifax—if you think that it would be far better that religion should be placed upon its own resources, and that the endowment of any religion is bad policy, both as regards the civil and spiritual interests of the land, then I counsel, I conjure you, let your testimony upon this point be plain and unmistakable [loud applause]. Let no one have to say with respect to Halifax, that he could not ascertain the exact opinions which you entertain upon the question of the extinction of religious endowments [applause]. Gentlemen, for my own part, I go farther, considerably farther, perhaps, than many of those around me [hear, hear]. I think that the principle of endowment is wrong, and, consequently, I would labour, not violently, not by means that are rash and illegal, but justly and fairly, for that principle must be carried out in every transaction in which we engage [applause]. I will explain my meaning. I wish religion to be placed entirely upon its own resources, and that those resources which are truly accounted national should be applied only to the secular purposes. I think that the funds of the Church of England and Ireland belong to the people as much as any funds can. They have been dealt with by Parliament—they have been transferred from one Church to another—they have been devoted to purposes purely secular. Now, I think this property might be fairly dealt with [hear, hear]. In carrying this arrangement into effect, however, I would not be a consenting party to the infliction of the slightest injustice upon any single individual [loud applause]. I would say that every life interest should continue during life. I would say that all the property which belonged to the Episcopal Church, as such—that property which has been left to it since the Reformation—should remain untouched by the State; that with regard even to that property which was held by some to be improper in itself—I allude to the patronage of livings—the State which has sanctioned these things for so many ages should compensate those parties from whom property of this description should be taken away, and that the patrons of livings have a fair claim upon the State for the market value of their advowsons. I would not have a single individual injured. No one should say when these claims had been disposed of that any vested interest had been destroyed [applause]. The property of the State has always been dealt with as that of the nation; and if the plan I now avow were carried out, it is evident that the voluntary principle would come into operation by degrees, and no inconvenience, or at all events no oppression, would be felt until after one generation had passed away; whilst the resources thus obtained from the Church might be devoted to the liquidation of the national debt [applause]. In every parish of the empire an opportunity would be afforded at different times of carrying into effect the principles which I have described without injury to any one [loud applause]. This is what I mean by the separation of the Church from the State. I mean also that the State should have no power whatever over the religious sentiments or the religious institutions of the people; that we should not in any way mix up the questions of Government and religion [applause]—that Government should act simply in accordance with the object for which it was instituted; namely, the protection of one individual for the trespass of another, and the protection of all from aggression by a foreign foe [applause]. This appears to me to be a simple definition of the object of all Government. I believe that Providence has imposed upon us the necessity of obedience to the laws for a wise purpose, namely, that we should give up the avenging of our own wrongs, and that we should submit to have those wrongs judged of and avenged by Government. This is the sole object of Government—and, however we may believe, and act upon that belief, that an arrangement like that of Government may be applied to some purposes, where all are agreed that it might be so applied, although the subject of application does not belong strictly to the real objects of Government [hear, hear]. I am of opinion, that a great deal of evil has resulted from Government meddling with affairs beyond itself [hear, hear]. We have a great deal too much legislation, and if we could only pass four, five, or six years in repealing acts of Parliament, depend upon it the interests of religion, of society generally, and of the commonwealth, would be greatly promoted [loud applause]. I have no idea that any committee of trustees, chosen to superintend the administration of justice, for that is in plain terms my idea of Government, can have the power or the capability of regulating the affairs of God's church upon earth. I do not see that they possess the necessary power or acuteness of perception, the comprehensiveness or grasp of mind to give effect to their desires for the accomplishment of their purpose. I see one Sovereign exalted to effect this: I bow to him, and will not transfer my allegiance to them; and I believe that those individuals who claim a privilege which is far too great for me to accord to them, are sadly oppressed by the system which they support; the penalty is recoiling upon themselves, and they cannot go forward now but the Church as established by themselves is continually in their way [hear, hear]. They feel that that is the great obstruction to their carrying out any Liberal design, and men of principle and reflexion—I know it for a fact—in their inmost hearts speak bitterly of that very institution that publicly they did all they could to promote [applause]. Well, gentlemen, it is fitting I should say, that in addition to this great object to which I have consecrated my time and life—on which I have entered with a deep sense of its responsibility—which is not new to me, nor taken up to be used as the instrument of a party here or elsewhere—but taken up at a time when to speak thus was to subject myself to the odium of men whom I deeply love—I have endeavoured to carry it out by associating with it all just, free, liberal and beneficent principles. I have no idea of carrying out my principle of justice and benevolence upon one question only; at the same time I confess that, however much I may differ with my friends around me with respect to the importance which I attach to other questions of civil polity, in my opinion they are subordinate to the question I have brought most prominently forward. Still I do attach great importance to the principle of full, free, and fair representation of the people of England [loud applause]. I mean this to be taken in the highest sense [loud applause]. They are not catch words with me [applause]. I have given a full explanation of my sentiments upon this point long ago. I mean simply to state that every man who is of sane mind and untainted with crime, has the same right as myself to participate in the election of those representatives who have the management of the affairs of the government [loud applause]. I can give no possible reason why I should possess the franchise that may not be given by the poorest man in the realm, and therefore I have advocated the representation of man in preference to the representation of property [applause]. I shall always give my support to that doctrine whenever mooted or in whatever way brought forward, and I avow it here in order that there may be no mistake hereafter [loud applause]. I know that some friends around me are willing to forget any difference which may exist upon this particular point, because they attach the utmost importance—and,

let me add, a just importance—to the educational and ecclesiastical questions. I have thrown this out in order that it may not be supposed that in stating my own opinions I have in the slightest degree compromised them [applause]. I do not carry them with me; I am here to explain my own sentiments, and I have no wish to compromise my friends [cheers]. With regard to the political questions of the day, I should be happy to give the fullest explanation in my power. Upon these two great principles you see what are my sentiments, and how I am likely to act [cheers]. I am an enemy to war. I would most anxiously promote all that would tend to preserve the pacific policy of nations [applause]. I also heartily believe in the principles of free trade, as you may have gathered from my observations [applause]. I would have that principle carried consistently out, not merely in reference to the importation of corn, but also in reference to the navigation laws, and the admission of all commodities [applause]. I am friendly, and more than friendly, to an equitable and fair adjustment of the system of taxation, by which as soon as possible, we may cautiously but fully, transfer taxation from the springs and sources of industry upon which it is pressing, to property [applause]. If there are other questions that have not been touched upon by me in the course of the evening, it is simply because I regard them all as comprised in the two principles which I have endeavoured briefly to explain to you [applause]. My great principle is this—that the end of government is simply to protect the subject against wrong—that the structure of government shall consist of all the elements of society that can possibly belong to it—that government shall do only that which defends and protects individuals from injury and the trespass of others—and that, in defending and protecting others, it shall be expressing the voice, not of a party, not of a section, but fairly, honestly, and justly, of the whole people [applause]. And now, electors of Halifax, do not suppose for one moment that I come here in order that I may introduce dissension or discord among you. Quite the contrary. I do not intend, whatever be the nature of the support afforded me, to possess any of that support from feelings of kindness only [applause]. I stand here to represent my own views and sentiments, and, if you approve of these, and wish them to be represented in Parliament, then I say, on my part, I shall be happy to discharge that work for you [hear, hear]. If, on the contrary, these be not the sentiments, generally speaking, of the electors of Halifax, I shall rejoice at your fully and freely expressing your views, and choosing some other person who is more suitable [applause]. Do not, however, regard me as coming here to fight the battle of party; I stand simply upon my own principles—upon my own footing—and, whatever may be my relationship to the committee who has allowed me the honour of addressing you this evening, or whatever may be your determination in regard to that relationship, I shall still adhere to my course ["Hear, hear," and applause]. One thing, and one only, I shall seek—the promotion of the principle which I hold dear, and in seeking the promotion of that principle, I shall not be drawn aside by any personal contest whatever [applause]. I have nothing further to say to you, but I shall be most happy to afford you any and every explanation which you may think necessary [hear, hear]. I told you at first, and now tell you again, that you shall have no concealment of principles or sentiments from me—no concealment in consequence of my not speaking out [applause]. Whatever is necessary to be done in order to convey my sentiments to you, that I shall be most happy to do; and, should these sentiments be in accordance with the opinion of the electors of Halifax, I trust that this constituency will show that such is the case by the position in which they will place me on the poll. I will not—I have no right, to take it for granted that your sentiments are in accordance with my own; but, if they be so—if we think alike upon these points—then, my fellow-countrymen, let me add that the time has come when none of us should shuffle [loud applause]—when it is of the utmost importance that we should all give expression to our views—and that we should merge every party and personal feeling, and seek to vindicate those principles, in the face of the Government, from the outrage that has recently been put upon them [applause]. This is simply the object we have in view, and I think it would be out of place to address any appeal to you [applause]. To you I shall merely further state that I leave this exposition of my principles with you, and, whatever may be your determination with respect to them, to that determination I shall most cordially and cheerfully bow. [Upon Mr. Miall resuming his seat, the cheering and applause lasted for several minutes.]

A number of questions were then put to Mr. Miall, by different parties in the room. First he was asked if he would support a repeal of the malt-tax. He replied that the answer to this question was involved in the principle he had already enunciated—namely, that he would transfer taxation from industry to property. This would be one of the best safeguards against extravagance, as the governing classes would then have to pay the piper [applause]. He should vote for the repeal not only of the malt tax but of all customs duties [applause].

He was next asked if, supposing the malt-tax were repealed, he would place publicans upon the same footing with respect to the window duty as shopkeepers?

Mr. MIALL replied that he regarded the window duty as one of the most objectionable taxes existing, and he should exert his utmost influence to have it abolished altogether [cheers].

Several questions were then asked by Mr. Hutton, of the Rose and Crown Inn, with the view of eliciting Mr. Miall's opinion as to the justice of taxing public-houses so highly while temperance hotels paid comparatively few taxes. [His remarks elicited much laughter.]

Mr. MIALL replied that he objected to any particular trade, profession, or employment being taxed at all, and regarded property, as he before said, as the only thing that ought to be taxed [applause].

Mr. MAUD said, that as public-houses had been referred to, he wished to ask Mr. Miall, whether, supposing he were returned to Parliament, he would support a proposition for suppressing them entirely.

Mr. MIALL replied that the opinion he was about to avow on this point might be supposed by some to be opposed to the interests of religion, but for his own part he had the utmost confidence in the power of Christian truth; he believed it was sufficiently powerful to work out its own end without the protection or intervention of Parliament in its favour [applause]. He should be ashamed of professing his religion, if he did not believe he was able to stand up against all opposition of sect or party, and therefore he could never be a consenting party to the enactment of any law to bind individuals to any religious practice or opinion. Entertaining these opinions he should not give his sanction to any enactment which would be oppressive to one party in order to meet the wishes of another. He considered that the law was made for the protection of all interests and all classes, and that it would be unjust and contrary to his principles to pass a law which would act oppressively upon any one [loud applause].

Mr. MAUD inquired if Mr. Miall was prepared to vote for the six points embodied in the People's Charter?

Mr. MIALL said he would illustrate his views by a short anecdote. Sir Isaac Newton, who, as they were aware, was a man much given to mental abstraction, during one part of his life kept fowls, and in order that they might have access to the place in which they lodged, he made a hole by which they could go in and out. In the course of time the fowls brought out a brood of chickens, and then the great philosopher found it necessary to make small holes, in order that the chickens might pass in and out also [applause]. Now he had already intimated that he believed in the necessity of universal suffrage; and surely that was a hole big enough to enable them to carry all minor points [tremendous cheering]. He had no wish to avoid the question. He was of opinion that every man ought to be able to record the real sentiments of his heart without being subject to annoyance therefrom; and if the ballot would accomplish this, then he was for the ballot [loud applause]. A voice: "That is fair." He believed that a more equitable distribution of the franchise was necessary, considering it to be unjust that Harwich, with only 180 voters, should elect two representatives, whilst the West Riding of Yorkshire, with 30,000 voters, should only return the same number [applause]. He was in favour of equal electoral districts, and that those who served the people should be paid [applause]. He considered that no constituency ought to be restricted in the choice of a representative by any consideration respecting the wealth or poverty of a candidate. He believed that if the people obtained their freedom there was no fear, generally speaking, of their preferring poor or ignorant men [laughter]. He was not, however, prepared to support the next point—annual Parliaments. He was not convinced that an election every year would prove conducive to the people's interest, and he thought that more satisfactory results might be obtained by the electors meeting their representatives annually, and receiving an account of his conduct [applause].

Questions were then put to Mr. Miall, by Mr. McCarter, Mr. Maud, and others, respecting the Government Education Scheme, the Repeal of the Union, &c., to all of which he returned satisfactory answers.

Mr. SWINDEL briefly moved—

That the explanation given by Edward Miall, Esq., of his views is satisfactory to this meeting, and that he be requested to become a representative for the borough at the coming election.

[Applause]. He implored his brother electors, especially those who were Dissenters from principle, to be true to their principles at the ensuing election [applause]. Let their watchword be—Miall and the emancipation of religion from all State endowment, interference, and control [loud cheers].

Mr. DAVID BINNS seconded the motion, which was then put and carried by acclamation, and without a single dissentient.

A person in the room inquired whether it would not be possible to coalesce with some other Liberal candidate who might be in favour of a well-considered scheme of education, so that two Liberal members might be returned?

The CHAIRMAN replied that the question was out of order. The resolution only pledged the meeting to support Mr. Miall, but as each elector could vote for two candidates, he was at liberty to give his second vote to any candidate he thought proper [applause].

Thanks were then voted to the Chairman by acclamation, and after a few words from Mr. F. Crossley, and Mr. T. Moorhouse, the requisition to Mr. Miall was produced, and was most numerously signed. The meeting then separated.

MR. MIALL'S ADDRESS TO THE ELECTORS AND NON-ELECTORS.

On Wednesday evening a numerous meeting of electors and non-electors was held in the Odd Fellows' hall, Halifax, for the purpose of hearing from Edward Miall, Esq., a statement of his political sentiments. The room was crowded to excess in every part, and large numbers of individuals were unable to obtain admission. Mr. Miall, on presenting himself, was loudly cheered.

On the motion of Mr. JAMES WATERHOUSE, seconded by Mr. MATTHEW PATTERSON,

Mr. JOHN EDWARDS was called to the chair. He observed, that they had assembled there that evening to discharge a very important duty, and not to serve any party or person. They had met to hear the enunciation of views and sentiments which were in accordance with those they professed. They were anxious that those views should be fairly stated, and that every one should have an opportunity of delivering his opinions [applause]. He had no wish to act arbitrarily or uncourtously to any one, his desire being to "do unto others as he should wish them to do unto him" [hear, hear].

Mr. MIALL was received with loud cheering. He said they met there as men, and with all the feeling and desire to think, to speak, and to act for the benefit and advantage of all [applause]. With such feelings, then, let them consider how they could best promote the interests of the nation. Doubtless, in a meeting so large as that, there were many who entertained different views upon some of the leading questions of the day; but he urged them all to hear both sides without any violent expression of feeling, and especially without clamour; then to form their opinion; and, when formed, to act in conformity with it. They came forward as religious men, pledging themselves to one great principle in the coming election, namely, to support the men who went for the separation of Church and State, so as to give to every man, whatever his opinions may be—whether Roman Catholic or Protestant, Christian or Infidel—civil and religious liberty [applause]. For his own part, he regretted that it was possible, under the constitution of this country, to address an assembly of non-electors, and he wished from his heart that that term had no existence. He had advocated the principle of universal suffrage years ago; and as soon as he saw the document entitled the People's Charter, notwithstanding that by so doing he exposed himself to the ridicule and scorn of some of his best friends, he instantly pronounced his adhesion to every principle contained in it [applause]. He had been engaged, along with his friend, Mr. Joseph Sturge, in extending that principle amongst the middle classes [applause]—and he had now conducted a periodical for a period of six years, which had strongly, perseveringly, and uniformly advocated the political rights and privileges of the working man [cheers]. He had suffered inconvenience and made large pecuniary sacrifices in consequence of having adopted these views [a voice—"That is true," and applause]. But he regretted not—he repented not the part he had taken [applause]. He believed that the principles to which he had given his adhesion were those which were to be found in the gospel; and to "do to others as he would they should do to him," if carried consistently out, appeared to him to lead to universal suffrage [loud applause]. He felt assured that if they had that which they ought to possess—a fair representation—they would very soon get rid of that evil which pressed upon all their energies, and which committed the grossest injustice—he meant a State-establishment of religion. He believed that so long as there existed such

machinery as that afforded by a State-establishment of religion under the control of the aristocracy of the kingdom, so long would that machinery be employed to obstruct those great reforms in which the people were so deeply interested. He contended that in the clergy, clerks, and churchwardens, the aristocracy possessed electoral committees who were working and fighting against the people [applause]. This system had gone in the way of all changes which sought to extend the liberty of the people. It had gone in the way of the Reform Bill, and the emancipation of the negroes [hear, hear]. He proceeded to point out, at considerable length, the injustice inflicted upon the people by the Established Church, and exposed the fallaciousness of the statement propagated by the promoters of the Government scheme of education, when they said that their object was to educate the people. The real intention and design was to enslave and enthrall both the bodies and the minds of the people, in order that they might the more easily deprive them of their liberties [loud cheers]. He urged them not to forget that education did not consist in merely learning to read and write, but in all those influences that might be brought to bear upon the people in early life, and, if they placed their children under the control of Government teachers, they might depend upon it they must become subservient to the power which had planned and carried that measure against which the lovers of liberty were fighting [cheers]. He thought the non-electors might often use the power which they possessed, small as that power was, with great advantage, to keep a firm hold upon the representatives. They might meet in large assemblies, and afford the opponents of the Government scheme their support—their moral influence—they could then go forth to their friends, and inform them why they had done so—show to them that they (the working classes) were in the right—that they always had been on the side of right. It might be asked what was the use of one or two men being sent to Parliament to enunciate such extreme political opinions with reference to ecclesiastical subjects? Working men were not accustomed to use an argument of that nature. Let them get one speaker who could interpret their sentiments, their feelings, and their wishes fairly to the House, and there were a great many iniquities which he could turn up that would not bear the light [hear, hear]. Let one sharp-eyed honest individual be placed among a company of what should he call them—(a voice—"Rogues," laughter and applause)—and they would find a very great chariness to do wrong in that individual's presence. How was this? Why, it was because he was the tell-tale of the people, and every one knew that tell-tales made mischief [applause].

At the conclusion of his speech a great number of questions were put to Mr. Miall by various parties in the room. The following are the principal:—

He was asked if he would use all his influence to effect the closing of public-houses on the Sabbath in the same manner as drapers' and grocers' shops.

Mr. MIALL replied, that he believed in the efficiency of the religion which he professed to do its own work, and should be ashamed of it if it required the aid of the magistracy. He was consequently opposed to the calling in of that aid save so far as was necessary to afford protection to all individuals in the exercise of their religious sentiments and feelings, and should not, therefore, support any proposition of the kind opposed. His principle was—protect all; favour none [applause].

A working man next inquired if, supposing he were returned, he would vote for the commutation of the sentence against Frost, Williams, and Jones?

Mr. MIALL replied that he certainly would not, and could not, say that he would not vote for the restoration of those individuals from transportation; but he would say this, that their offence was a great one, a grave mistake, and one that had done much to throw back the cause of the working men, and to overthrow the fair prospect they had of obtaining their political rights, at the same time that it influenced the middle classes against them [hear, hear]. He considered they merited punishment, but he thought that punishment might in mercy be diminished; and, if it came to a question of mercy, why, remembering the infirmities of his fellow-men, he believed his vote would be given on that side rather than on the side of inexorable justice [applause].

A person next asked whether he would vote for all parties receiving pensions being excluded from sitting in the House of Commons?

Mr. MIALL replied that he should be glad to get rid of all drones, but he considered the best way to deal with the case would be to withhold the pensions of every individual who had not given an equivalent in labour [applause].

In reply to a question respecting Mr. Strutt's Railway Bill, he stated that he considered the present system of railway monopoly was highly injurious to the public.

Mr. M-CARTHY then inquired, supposing a fair and equitable educational measure were brought into the House of Commons, which would be opposed to all Government or ecclesiastical interference, and seek only to educate the people, if Mr. Miall would give it his support?

Mr. MIALL replied that he would never consent to entrust the education of his children to the aristocracy or Government of the land; but, if a measure could be obtained which was perfectly harmless, of course he should not object, but he doubted whether this was possible, and considered that the people could educate themselves better than any Government [applause].

He was then asked—1st, If he would vote for a repeal of the present Poor Law? 2ndly, For the abolition of death punishment? and, 3rdly, For the repeal of the legislative union between England and Ireland?

Mr. MIALL replied—1st, That he would not vote for the repeal of the Poor Law, because, if that were done, the poor man would be deprived of all right to relief; but he did not approve of the Poor Law in its present shape, and should support the introduction of a milder and more humane measure. 2ndly, He would vote most cheerfully for the abolition of the punishment of death. In reply to the third question, he asked the interrogator what the people of Ireland could have done supposing they had been left to their own resources. He was an advocate for full justice being done to the people of Ireland, but he wished to impress upon the individual who put the question, that mere national feeling was not the best that could be cherished [applause]. Love for our fellow-man was far better than the love of country [applause]. It would only be on conviction that England could not legislate for Ireland, combined with the further conviction, which never yet had been the case, that an Irish Government would rule the people well and wisely, that he should consent to a disunion of the two kingdoms [applause].

Mr. HENRY MARTIN inquired whether it was worth while to discuss the question of education until a separation of the Church from the State was effected?

Mr. MIALL replied that he considered no Government measure of education of a satisfactory, unobjectionable nature could be obtained until that was done [applause].

A resolution expressive of confidence in Mr. Miall was then unanimously carried amid loud cheering.

It was then moved by Mr. FRANK MAUDE, and seconded by Mr. JOSEPH FOX—

That in the opinion of this meeting exertions be made by the

committees both of Edward Miall, Esq., and Ernest Jones, Esq., to carry the election of both candidates.

Thanks having been voted to the Chairman, the meeting separated.

A requisition to Mr. Miall to become a candidate has already received the signatures of many influential Dissenters of different denominations.

On Monday week Mr. Ernest Jones addressed a large meeting of the electors and non-electors at the Odd Fellows' Hall, in explanation of his views. Mr. Jones is a barrister, a leading man among the Chartists, and an intimate friend of Mr. Feargus O'Connor. He declared himself opposed to all State endowments of religion, in favour of the separation of Church and State, and of radical reform, and of measures for the protection of industry. A resolution was submitted, by Mr. F. Maud, pledging the meeting to support Mr. Jones at an election. He declared that the Dissenters, to be consistent, must vote for Mr. Jones; and if they were faithful, they could return both Mr. Miall and Mr. Jones to Parliament. It was alleged, by one gentleman, that only one could be returned by the body of Anti-state-church Dissenters; and Mr. T. Moorhouse claimed to be free from any pledge until he had heard the sentiments of every candidate who came before them. The resolution was carried, and the meeting separated.

THE CITY OF LONDON.

Lord John Russell has issued the following address to the electors:—

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

Chesham-place, June 28, 1847.

Gentlemen,—Having twice received from you the important trust of representing this great city in the House of Commons, I think it due to you to state my intentions in the event of a dissolution of Parliament.

I aspire to the honour of being again your member.

Engaged as I am in the daily discussions of the House of Commons, I have no need of making declarations of my political opinions.

With respect to questions which may come before the next Parliament, while I claim to be at liberty to consider and to decide for the welfare of the community without the fetter of pledge, I shall be ready, on the day of nomination, to explain and defend the principles on which I have acted, and shall continue to act.

Should I, then, be thought worthy of again representing you, I shall feel pride in the confidence of so large, so powerful, and so intelligent a body of electors.

I have the honour to be, your obedient faithful servant,
J. RUSSELL.

There are now no less than seven candidates for the representation of the City:—Lord John Russell, Mr. Masterman, Mr. Pattison, Baron Rothschild, Sir George Larpent, Alderman Johnson, and Mr. Payne. Mr. Lyall retires on account of ill health.

On Friday placards were extensively circulated throughout the city that Sir Robert Peel, Bart., will be put in nomination as one of the members to represent the City of London at the ensuing general election.

MARYLEBONE.

A meeting of the electors of this borough took place on Wednesday evening, at the Portman Arms, Milton-street, Dorset-square, at which Mr. D. W. Harvey attended to explain his opinions and claims to represent them in Parliament. Upwards of 1,000 electors were assembled. Mr. Harvey was received with loud applause. He proceeded to address the meeting at great length. Some of the acts of Lord D. Stuart presented so wide a difference from his own opinions, that if the acts of his lordship were held to be those of a Reformer, he (Mr. Harvey) was no Reformer at all [cheers]. There were certain boroughs in the kingdom where it did not matter to the constitution if the members employed their time in marbles and chuck-farthing; but would the borough of Marylebone submit that their great constituency should be made the theatre of gradual conversions? If the electoral body chose to return him (Mr. Harvey) he should look upon the representation of the borough as a crown of reward for past services, and should be proud to wear it. The speaker then sat down amid long and loud cheers. Mr. Joseph then moved, "That this meeting, having heard an exposition of the political sentiments of Mr. Harvey, deem him the most fit and proper person to represent the borough in Parliament." The resolution was seconded, and carried by acclamation.

A meeting of the electors of this borough was held on Thursday, at Hall's Riding-school, Albany-street, to promote the re-election of Sir B. Hall, and to consider the address put forward by Sir C. Napier. A letter was read from the last-named gallant officer, stating that "he had been appointed to the command of the Channel squadron, and expected to put to sea directly; and not not knowing how long that service would detain him, it would be unreasonable were he again to offer himself as a candidate." This announcement of the hon. member's retirement was received with great cheering. A resolution in favour of Sir B. Hall was then proposed, and carried almost unanimously.

On Friday evening, a meeting of the electors was convened, at the Eyre-arms, St. John's-wood, to hear the political sentiments of Lord Dudley Stuart, and to propose such questions to him as should seem to the electors to require answering. The sentiments expressed by Lord Dudley were evidently in harmony with the feelings of the meeting, scarcely a dissentient voice being heard during a lengthened address from the noble candidate; but at the close of the address, on being asked by an elector whether he would vote away the public money for religious purposes, and receiving an answer in the affirmative, the whole tone of the meeting became changed. Mr. Baker, the Independent minister of the neighbourhood, in a speech of much ability, explained to the noble candidate that on one question alone he differed from him, but that question was of such vital importance, that it would prevent the whole body of Nonconformist electors of the borough from recording their votes in his favour. A resolution was then proposed, that Lord Dudley Stuart is, in the opinion of this meeting, a fit and proper person to represent this borough in Parliament; to which an amendment was proposed that, in consequence of Lord Dudley Stuart's expressed intention to support Government payment of religious interests,

this meeting considers him a person not fit or proper to represent the interests of this important borough. The amendment was lost by a small majority; and the Dissenters left the place with a firm determination to vote for no man who will consent to appropriate the public money for any religious purpose whatever.

TOWER HAMLETS.—At a meeting of the electors of the Tower Hamlets, convened by special invitation, and held on Wednesday, the 23rd, and, by adjournment, on Saturday, the 26th of June, it was unanimously resolved that Mr. George Thompson be invited to meet a larger body of the electors, for the purpose of explaining to them his opinions and sentiments in prospect of his offering himself as a candidate for the representation of the Tower Hamlets at the ensuing general election. In compliance with this request, Mr. Thompson will meet the electors this evening, at the Literary and Scientific Institution, near Goldsmith's-row, Hackney-road, at half-past seven o'clock. There is little doubt that Mr. Thompson will accept the invitation to become a candidate.

LAMBETH.—At the last general election for this borough there were 6,547 voters on the register; now there are 13,885. Only 2,601 recorded their votes in favour of the present members, and it is supposed that about 1,000 of that number are not now on the register. Mr. Pearson has issued an address to the electors (a pamphlet of twenty pages), a copy of which he has sent to every elector. It will be seen from the following extracts that Mr. Pearson speaks out upon the all-important question of the day. He says:—"I am, upon principle, against all State endowments; I believe that the corruptions to which religion has been exposed, in various ages of the church, have been largely owing to its connexion with the State." In reference to the Government scheme of education, he observes:—"Should I be returned to Parliament, I should oppose the renewal of the education grant founded upon the Minutes of Council which have been recently promulgated." To the centralizing system that is now gaining ground in this country he avows his decided hostility. He concludes his address by a lengthened dissertation on prison discipline, treatment of juvenile offenders, &c.

FUTURE PROSPECTS.

(From the *Economist*.)

Confining our views from the present time until the 1st of January next, let us for a moment glance at our prospects, as far as it is possible to know them.

First: Whether the potato fails or not, the quantity planted is so limited, that as small a quantity will be available for human food during the next year as during the past—nor, as a general rule, is the land thrown out of cultivation occupied with crops suited for human food. If the potato fails, even in the small extent that it is planted, as generally as last year, the effects must be correspondingly aggravated.

Second: With regard to our home crops of grain, the wheat is not more promising than last year, when, on the whole, the yield was good; but the crops of spring grain, oats, and barley so far promise a better result, and if they turn out a very full crop, they will go far to make good for any failure which may take place in the small crops of potatoes planted.

Third: With regard to the stocks now in the farmers' hands, they are notoriously smaller than in any former year in modern times. Of this there can be no stronger evidence than the recent returns of the sales from the 290 towns from which the averages are calculated. . . . They are to us conclusive of the fact that the stocks in the farmers' hands are lower at the present moment than in any former year. This feature must not only be looked upon as influencing the immediate supplies at our markets prior to the harvest, but as having an important bearing upon them for the whole remainder of the year, for the reason already explained.

Fourth: Whatever may be the result of the crops of the present year abroad, it cannot affect the supply in this country before the spring of 1848. The whole of the imports for which we can look for the remainder of the present year, as we have already shown, must be from the crop of last year. But it is notorious that in all the chief countries from which those supplies can be drawn, the stocks are already exhausted to an extent never known in any former year, in supplying this, and the other countries in the west of Europe, during the present year. In the United States, the stocks in all the eastern and southern states are so exhausted by the large shipments during the present year, that the arrivals from the west, since the opening of the navigation, have been so far chiefly required for the home consumption of the eastern and southern portions of the union. In the Black Sea, and in the Baltic, the supplies have been so much forced forward, in order to fulfil contracts made at most tempting prices, that in many instances the places of growth are left without sufficient for their own consumption. We must own, therefore, that we cannot see from whence it will be possible to import, for the remainder of the present year, 3,265,884 qrs., as we did last year.

Fifth: But one of the most important questions connected with the supplies for the next six months, is the difference of the stocks of foreign grain held now, compared with the same time last year. We have an official return of the stocks on the 16th instant, of all the grain and flour in the warehouses of the United Kingdom. [This return shows that on that day the total stock of all descriptions of grain, flour, and meal was 27,694 quarters, against 2,226,710 quarters in bond on the 6th of June, 1846.]

Last year the foreign supplies from this period up to the 31st of December amounted to 5,492,594 qrs.; of which, 3,265,884 qrs. were imported, and 2,226,710 qrs. were held in stock at the commencement of the period. Now, supposing that we have even the same large quantities imported during the next six months, that we had in the same period last year, which we do not believe to be possible, for the reasons already given, the comparison of the two years will be thus:—

Supplies of Foreign Grain available for consumption, from June 5 to December 31.

1846.	1847.
qrs.	qrs.
Stock at June 5 2,226,710	Stock June 16 27,694
Imported 3,265,884	Supposed imported 3,265,884
Total qrs. 5,492,594	Total qrs. 3,293,578

Showing, even in this favourable view of our prospects for the next six months, a smaller supply than last year of 2,200,000 quarters.

On the other hand, however, we must bear in mind that many circumstances are now combining to affect the amount of consumption. First, there is a considerable suspension of railway works; second, employment in the manufacturing districts, which, up to December last year, was good, is now most lamentably curtailed; and third, the present enormous prices cannot fail to interfere materially with the extent of consumption, though doubtless this will be the case less with bread than with any other article; for, it being the first great necessary of existence, and, all things considered, now the cheapest description of food, sacrifices will be made in all other ways before the consumption of bread is materially curtailed.

But there is one other great and important consideration with regard to the consumption of the next six months, and more particularly of the next twelve months, demanding great consideration. It is impossible to estimate the enormous influence upon the consumption of foreign grain, and in enhancing its price, which the Government expenditure in Ireland has had during the past year. For many months consecutively Ireland drained the English markets both of the home and foreign stocks, week after week; and, for the last three months, the average imports into Ireland alone have been about 120,000 quarters weekly. This again shows how closely connected the demand for foreign grain has been with the failure of the potato. Now, but for the Government expenditure of at least ten millions within the year, this consumption would have been impossible—and but for Government expenditure, its continuance will be equally impossible, for the Irish are in no better position to help themselves than they were last year. The moneys now granted by Parliament, including the eight million loan, it is computed will defray this expenditure until the month of November, and until then the present consumption will be kept up. What will then become of Ireland, is a question no one now will venture to answer? More degraded and dependent than ever, and less able to make any great effort of their own, the Irish will find the power of the English Government to aid them at an end. There will neither be the ability nor the willingness longer to go on dragging down England into a similar state of wretchedness and poverty, by a means which, instead of doing good to Ireland, is making her permanently more wretched and vicious.

The abandonment of the potato may become a matter of prudence, or even necessity; but if so, we must look for great social and commercial changes. Last year, the grain imported has been equal to the produce of 2,000,000 of acres of our best land, and has cost us more than £20,000,000. With present arrangements, and the distribution of industry and capital, this cannot go on. The present surplus of cultivation in the world is not sufficient to supply us with 8,000,000 qrs. of grain annually, although it would very soon become so. But our present distribution of industry would be unable to furnish such equivalents as could be given in return. In Ireland a large portion of that import must be consumed; but at present the Irish are nearly altogether an agricultural people, and if they are to abandon the potato and live on grain, a large bulk of that people must be changed from being tillers of corn-acre grounds, and aid in the development of the other industrial resources which Ireland possesses.

LITERATURE.

Education. By THOMAS BINNEY. Jackson and Walford. 1847.

THIS pamphlet contains an "Address delivered at the Protestant Dissenters' Grammar School, Mill Hill, on the Public Day, June 22nd, 1842;" an "Address delivered at Mill Hill, April 15th, 1847, at the Introduction to the Chaplaincy of the School of the Rev. S. S. England;" and an "Appendix," consisting of Mr. Binney's unfinished "Letter to the Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education," with some further observations.

The first address appeared in a periodical, and was privately distributed among the scholars in Mill Hill School. It is an admirable production, containing many most weighty sentiments expressed in the best style of the author. The somewhat lengthened remarks on classical studies are very important, and deserve serious attention. We should like this address to be published in a separate and cheap form, and circulated among all the scholars, and all the parents, in the kingdom. The other pieces have little connexion beyond a general bearing on education in some or other of its forms and means. Clearness, vigour, and point will be naturally expected in the productions of Mr. Binney's pen, nor will the expectation be, in this instance, disappointed.

Mr. Binney is an advocate for Government interference with secular education, and addresses himself to an exposure of statements and reasonings which we and others have put forth against it. We cannot enter on the subject now, further than to say that the argument from the consequences of an opposed theory can have no force with those who are prepared to carry it out. Mr. Binney's mind is eminently fitted to detect inconsistencies in the application, or rather non-application, of a principle. We have no hesitation in leaving to his tender mercies the inconsistent opponents of his views.

Happy Ignorance; or, Church and State. A Religious Adventure. With Notes by the Editors. Chapman and Hall. 1847.

A VERY unnatural tale, intended to show how much better

people would be without doctrinal religion, and in its course containing many opinions with which, although they receive much favour in the present time, we confess to have no sympathy. Among them is the doctrine of the State assistance of all religious teachers. It is not ill-written, but neither as a tale or a teaching can we express a high admiration of it.

Caste, in its Religious and Civil Character, opposed to Christianity; being a series of Documents by the Right Reverend Bishops Heber, Wilson, Corrie, and Spencer, and by eminent Ministers of other Denominations, condemnatory of the Observance of Caste among the Native Christians in India. Edited by JOSEPH ROBERTS, Author of "Oriental Illustrations of the Sacred Scriptures," Corresponding Member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, &c. &c. Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans. 1847.

THIS publication treats upon a most important subject, considered in its relation to Christian missions in India. We confess to having been unaware of the evils of caste as they prevail among the native Christians. Whatever the opinions entertained respecting its origin, and political character, Mr. Roberts leaves no room to doubt that its religious bearings demand the earnest attention of all friends of missions at home, and the resolute and faithful action of their agents in India. It is one of the most powerful hindrances to the Gospel in that important field of labour, not only as it exists among the heathen, but as it exists also among those who profess the Christian religion. We trust that Mr. Roberts' efforts will be successful in obtaining the serious and practical regard of all who ought to take a deep interest in the subject.

A Tour from Thebes to the Peninsula of Sinai. By Professor R. LEPSIUS, of Berlin. Translated from the German by CHARLES H. COTTELL, Esq., M.A., Author of "Recollections of Siberia," &c.

THIS is the record of a tour which has been often described. The account before us partakes of a German character. It is stripped of all ornament, and exhibits patient research in identifying with precision the route and resting-places of the Israelites in their travels from Egypt to Sinai. The writer has taken pains in pointing out the geographical inaccuracies into which some very reputable travellers have fallen. In fixing the scriptural localities, he differs somewhat from Robinson, and agrees more frequently with Niebuhr and Burckhardt. Eltham, Marah, Elim, Sinai and Horeb are places, the relative position of which he has described with considerable exactness. He attempts to refute the common notion that Horeb was a range of mountains, and that Sinai was the principal peak. He thinks they were distinct. Sinai standing in the valley of Sinai, and Horeb in the valley of Rephidim. The book is a good guide for a traveller in peninsular Arabia. We are sorry, however, to see the writer discrediting the miraculous character of God in raining manna in the wilderness for the supply of the camp of Israel. Revelation is so clear on this point, that we must repudiate the theory of a natural and spontaneous produce.

PENSION TO DR. CHALMERS' FAMILY.—A Government pension of £200 has been conferred on the widow and family of Dr. Chalmers. The following is Lord John Russell's letter to Mrs. Chalmers:—

CHESHAM-PLACE, JUNE 22.—Madam,—I have the satisfaction of informing you that the Queen, taking into her consideration the piety, eloquence, and learning of the late Dr. Chalmers, has been pleased to command that a pension of two hundred pounds a year should be settled upon you and your daughters, out of her Majesty's civil list. Allow me to add, that I trust that this act of the Queen may render the remainder of your life as tolerable as the loss of so eminent and excellent a partner will permit.—I have the honour to be, Madam, your obedient, faithful servant, J. RUSSELL.

PENSION TO FATHER MATHEW.—Her Majesty has granted to the Rev. T. Mathew, better known as Father Mathew, a pension of £300 a year. Lord J. Russell, who communicated the fact to the reverend gentleman, stated that her Majesty conferred that mark of her royal bounty upon him in consideration of the sacrifices he had made for the promotion of morals, and the services he had rendered thereby to the poorer classes—indeed to all classes, of his fellow-countrymen.—*Daily News.*

ACCIDENT TO THE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY.—The Marquis was riding, on Sunday evening, from Park-lane towards Belgrave-square, and had reached Chesham-place, when the animal which he rode stumbled and fell, rolling for an instant over the noble rider, who came on his left side. The noble lord was immediately extricated from his perilous position, and conveyed to the residence of Lord Castlereagh. Several medical gentlemen were immediately in attendance, and it was ascertained that, although his lordship received some severe bruises, with a consequent shock, no fracture had taken place. After some time he had so far rallied as to be in a condition for removal to Holderness-house, Park-lane, where he was attended by Mr. Liston, the eminent surgeon, and other gentlemen. In answer to numerous inquiries, made on Monday, it was stated that Lord Londonderry passed a quiet night, and is not worse.

DREADFUL EXPLOSION.—On Thursday morning, about eight o'clock, an explosion of gun-cotton took place at the Congreve rocket manufactory of Mr. R. F. Wade, West Ham, Essex, which was attended by the destruction of a large portion of the factory and the loss of three human lives. The inquiry into the cause of the accident was concluded on Monday, when the opinions of several scientific gentlemen were read, which went to show that the accident was caused by the sudden compression of air caused by ramming the gun-cotton into a small space, the effect of sudden compression being to generate an immoderate degree of heat. Guided by this evidence, the jury returned the following verdict: "That the deaths were accidentally caused, appending to their verdict the expression of their conviction that it was dangerous to drive or compress gun-cotton into any required space, and recommending the discontinuance of the 'monkey' in cases where so much danger was to be apprehended."

GLEANINGS.

THE CHRISTIAN SLAVE.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER, AN AMERICAN POET.

[In a late publication of L. F. Tassistro, is a description of a slave auction at New Orleans, at which the auctioneer recommended the woman on the stand as "a good Christian."]

A CHRISTIAN! going, gone!
Who bids for God's own image!—for his grace
Which that poor woman of the market-place
Hath in her suffering won?

My God! can such things be?
Hast thou not said, that whatsoever is done
Unto thy weaker and thy humblest one
Is even done to thee?

In that sad victim, then,
Child of thy pitying love, I see thee stand—
Once more the jest-word of a mocking band,
Bound, sold, and scourged again!

A Christian up for sale!
Wet with her blood your whips, o'er task her frame,
Make her life loathsome with your wrong and shame,
Her patience shall not fail!

A heathen hand might deal
Back on your heads the gather'd wrong of years;
But her low-broken prayer and nightly tears,
Ye neither heed nor feel.

Oh, from the fields of cane—
From the low rice-swamp—from the trader's cell—
From the black slave ship's foul and loathsome hell,
And coffin's weary chain—

Hoarse, horrible, and strong,
Rises to Heaven that agonising cry,
Filling the arches of the hollow sky,
"How long, oh God, how long?"

The title of the newspaper to be started by the voluntary Dissenting interest in Scotland, in September next, is to be *The Scottish Press*.—Another illustration of the earnestness and determination of Nonconformists to have their principles really represented, is to be found in the projected publication of a new paper, also to be published in September next, in Wales, entitled, "*The Principality*."

DISSOLUTION OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN INSTITUTE.—This establishment, set on foot and conducted by Mr. J. S. Buckingham, has ceased to exist. A printed report states the cause of its cessation to be want of funds, partly occasioned by several members omitting to pay the arrears of their subscriptions.

POOR FELLOWS!—A powerful confederacy for the redress of grievances is in course of formation amongst the solicitors of the United Kingdom.

An Antwerp journal complains that even crabs which are caught in the Scheldt are sent to England.

The Queen of Spain is learning to drive six in hand.

Mr. Frederick Douglass has been appointed President of the New England Anti-Slavery Convention.

NEW COINAGE.—A new five-shilling piece, from the careful graver of W. Wyon, R.A., is about to be issued from the Mint.

Those "savages," the Choctaw Indians, have contributed 170 dollars to the Irish Relief Fund.

Jenny Lind, it is said, has taken a house at Old Brompton for two years. She resides next door to Mrs. S. C. Hall, with whom she is now on very intimate terms.

Ray, the celebrated botanist, counted 32,900 seeds in the head of a poppy.

The prize offered by the Carnarvon Eistedod, for the best poetical description of thunder, has been awarded to Mr. O. W. Thomas, London. There were fifty-two competitors.

Prince Albert has contributed twenty-five guineas to the Caxton memorial.

Whilst, observes the *Times*, we are civilizing Sierra Leone, Westminster and Whitechapel are pouring into the daily tide of life the corrupt and corrupting streams of an ignorance gross as that of savages, and a vice more hideous than that of heathens.

* We understand that the London and Brighton and South Coast Railway Company are about to erect a large hotel at Newhaven, capable of making up from 120 to 140 beds; also a custom-house (with the sanction of Government), and two splendid stations—one for the local traffic, and the other for the continental traffic—bonding warehouses, engine-house, coke-oven, &c. They have already constructed a wharf 1,100 feet long; and it is intended to have a covered corridor from the hotel to the wharf.—*Brighton Paper.*

Mr. Barrett, the editor and proprietor of the *Pilot*, announces his intention to publish memoirs of O'Connell, first as a series of chapters in his journal, subsequently in a collected form as a book. Mr. Barrett was for seventeen years in habits of the closest intimacy with O'Connell; was privy to many things which embarrassed and thwarted the Irish leader; and he intimates that he shall make curious disclosures.

HISTORY OF LORD SIDMOUTH'S BILL.—In the meantime, and before his resumption of office, Lord Sidmouth, June 2, 1809, moved in the House of Lords for returns of the licenses to preach which had been issued throughout England and Wales since 1780, and received the warmest encouragement from various peers, both lay and spiritual. The matter was postponed till May, 1811, when his lordship introduced his celebrated bill, "to explain and render more effectual the acts of 1 William and Mary, and the 19th George III., so far as relates to Dissenting ministers." This bill was nominally designed to remedy the evils which he alleged had crept into the administration of the Toleration Act, but was really intended to put down the itinerant system of Dissent, and to cripple its other movements. It afforded, however, to Dissenters an opportunity to evidence the vigour, promptitude, and combination with which they could act, and thus materially contributed to the progress of sound opinion. Lord Holland and other peers expounded the doctrine of Locke with clearness and distinguished ability, and the ill-fated measure was rejected on the second reading without a division. On the following day Lord Sidmouth informed his brother that he was uninjured by the storm which fear, faction, and fanaticism had co-operated to raise. It is due to his lordship to say, that he fell into the hands of bad advisers. He sought the opinion of those whom he deemed competent to inform him of the views of Dissenters; and considering what has recently occurred, it is instructive to observe, that those gentlemen were Methodists or Unitarians.—*Eclectic Review.* [Dr. Coke and Mr. W. Smith (Chairman of the Dissenting deputies) are the gentlemen here referred to. Though Mr. Smith received the warmest thanks of Dissenters for his exertions in defeating the measure, some of the clauses of the bill were introduced at his suggestion.]

HOW TO SPEAK IN PUBLIC.—When you mount the stand be puzzled to know where to put your hat. Look round as though you were quite cool and collected, and suddenly put your hat upon the floor. Turn then to the audience, pass your fingers lightly and gracefully through your hair—and say, "Fellow-citizens,"—extend your right hand—put your left on your vest, on which ever side it is your private opinion your heart lies—swell out your chest as though all the goddesses of liberty in the world had left their respective countries, but had taken board and lodging in your expansive bosom, and were now struggling to find their way out at the front door. Repress their generous efforts for a while, and then out with them in a blaze of glory. The effect will be tremendous.—*Philadelphia Messenger.*

PREVENTION OF INFECTION FROM TYPUS FEVER.—Dr. J. C. Smith obtained £5,000 from Parliament for the following receipt:—"Take six drachms of powdered nitre (saltpetre) and six drachms of sulphuric acid (oil of vitrol); mix them in a tea cup. By adding one drachm of the oil at a time, a copious discharge of nitrous acid gas will take place. The cup to be placed during the preparation on a hot hearth or a plate of heated iron, and the mixture stirred with a tobacco pipe. The quantity of gas may be regulated by lessening or increasing the quantity of ingredients. The above is for a moderate sized room; half the quantity would be sufficient for a small room. Avoid as much as possible breathing the gas when it first rises from the vessel." No injury to the lungs will happen when the air is impregnated with the gas, which is called nitrous acid gas; and it cannot be too widely known that it possesses the property of preventing the spread of fever.—*Dumfries Courier.*

BIRTHS.

June 22, at Hemel-Hempstead, the lady of W. T. GAWTHROP, Esq., solicitor, of a daughter.

June 28, at 47, Russell-square, the lady of S. MORTON PETO, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

June 2, by Dr. M. O'Sullivan, in the parish church, Killyman, ROBERT, youngest son of Mr. Robert CORRIGAN, Moss-spring, Charlemont, to ELEANOR, third daughter of the late Mr. William BAWGLASS, Killyman, Tyrone.

June 17, by license, at the Independent Chapel, St. Ives, Hunts, by Mr. J. K. Holland, minister, Mr. MARSHALL, of St. Ives, to HANNAH, fourth daughter of John JOHNSON, Esq., of Westwood-house, St. Ives.

June 21, at Ryde, Isle of Wight, by Mr. G. W. Conder, minister, JAMES FAITHFUL to MARY BARTLETT, both of St. Helens.

June 22, at St. Andrew's Chapel, North Shields, by Mr. A. Jack, minister, Mr. JOHN MUNCASTER, of Whitehaven, to MARY, third daughter of the late Captain Henry FOX, of Whitehaven.

June 22, at St. Andrew's Chapel, North Shields, by Mr. A. Jack, minister, Mr. ANDREW JACK, printer and publisher, Edinburgh, to RHODA, eldest daughter of Mr. BOOTH, of Bradford.

June 22, at Salford, Bedfordshire, by Mr. E. O. Smith, minister, Mr. J. TOMPKINS, of St. Albans, to Miss MARY GOODMAN, of Salford.

June 23, at Ryde, Isle of Wight, by Mr. G. W. Conder, minister, Mr. W. CUTLER to Miss LUCY ANN FARRANT, both of Ryde.

June 24, at New-court Chapel, Newcastle-on-Tyne, by Dr. Raffles, of Liverpool, Mr. HENRY CHRISTOPHERSON, Baptist minister, to MARY, daughter of John FENWICK, Esq., attorney-at-law.

DEATHS.

June 11, at Wokingham, Berks, aged 51, sincerely lamented by a large circle of friends, Mr. THOMAS SALE.

June 16, at Abingdon, MARY, the beloved wife of Joseph CORLAND, Esq. Her end was peace.

June 17, at Hoxton-square, deeply lamented, in his 65th year, Mr. THOMAS ROCHE, printer.

June 19, at 27, Wellington-crescent, Ramsgate, deeply lamented by all who knew her, ANN STOKES, in the 30th year of her age, on the eve of becoming the bride of Mr. Frederick SIMS, of Dover.

June 20, at Hitchin, in his 16th year, JOSIAH BULL, son of Mr. J. W. WAYNE. His end was peace.

June 24, aged 48, ELIZABETH, the beloved wife of Martin PRIOR, Esq., of Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.

June 21, at his chambers, Mitre-court-buildings, Temple, DAVID LEAHY, Esq., barrister-at-law, and judge of the county courts of Lambeth and Greenwich, deeply lamented by a large circle of friends.

June 22, at Hackney, aged 30, Mr. SAMUEL BROWN, of Tralee, Ireland, Independent minister, of a rapid consumption, greatly enhanced, if not induced, by his devoted exertions on behalf of the Irish.

June 23, at Bristol, aged 20, after a severe illness, borne with true Christian resignation, ELIZABETH, third daughter of Mr. J. JACK, minister of Castle-green Chapel in that city.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Tuesday, June 29.

BANKRUPTS.

BRENTNALL, EDWARD, late of Crane-court, Fleet-street, and now of 1, Wilmot-place, Camden-town, bookseller, July 10, August 7: solicitors, Messrs. Roach and Co., Upper Wellington-street, Covent-garden.

COX, HENRY SCOTT, Manchester, linen merchant, July 15, August 5: solicitors, Messrs. Johnson and Co., Temple, London; and Mr. W. D. Pollard, Manchester.

HOWLETT, WILLIAM, 200, Albany-road, Old Kent-road, builder, July 9, August 9: solicitor, Mr. Silvester, Great Dover-street.

KAY, WILLIAM, MORTIMER, WILLIAM, and FLETCHER, EDWARD, Bury, Lancashire, brass founders, July 9, August 2: solicitors, Mr. Appleby, Harpur-street, Red Lion-square, London; and Mr. R. T. Grundy, Bury.

PEARCE, JOHN JAMES, Kenton, Devonshire, baker, July 15, August 5: solicitors, Mr. E. Force, Exeter; and Mr. W. Harris, Lincoln's-inn, London.

TREACHER, WILLIAM HIGGINBOTTOM, 57, Regent-street, Quadrant, furrier, July 10, August 7: solicitors, Messrs. Vansandaw and Cummin, King-street, Cheapside.

TOWNSEND, ISAAC, Sheerness, ironmonger, July 10, August 7: solicitors, Messrs. Collins and Rigby, 5, Crescent-place, Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

YEMMS, JOHN, Gloucester, plumber, July 13, August 12: solicitor, Mr. Wilkes, Gloucester.

WALMESLEY, JOHN, Liverpool, licensed victualler, July 13, August 3: solicitors, Messrs. Maples and Co., Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, London; and Mr. W. L. Greene, Liverpool.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

WILSON, WILLIAM, Glasgow, merchant, July 7 and 28.

TUACH, RODERICK, Inverness, druggist, July 1 and 22.

KENNEDY, PETER CUMMING, Edinburgh, shawl merchant, July 5 and 26.

DIVIDENDS.

Thomas Ledyard Evill and Thomas Dowglass, Vigo-street, cloth manufacturers, first div. of 1s. on the separate estate of Thomas Dowglass; also a div. of 3s. on the separate estate of Thomas Ledyard Evill; at 12, Birch-lane, July 5, and two following Mondays.—John Clarke, 6, Great Castle-street, Regent-street, painter, first div. of 5s.; at 12, Birch-lane, July 5, and two following Mondays.—Thomas Freeman, 96, Wood-street, Cheapside, fringe manufacturer, second div. of 3d.; at 25, Coleman-street, any Wednesday.—Mackey, Holt, and Co., St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate-street, and of Calcutta, merchants, first div. of 4s. 6d.; also a div. of 20s. on the separate estate of Alexander Augustus Mackey; at 25, Coleman-street, any Wednesday.—Joseph Miller, Whitehall-street, Hampstead-road, painter, first div. of 7d.; at 2, Basinghall-street, any Wednesday.—John Johnson, Chelmsford, grocer, first div. of 4s. 6d.; at 2, Basinghall-street, any Wednesday.—Richard Vaughan, late of Freeman's-court, Cheapside, coffee-house-keeper, second div. of 4d.; at 2, Basinghall-street, any Wednesday.—Henry John Barker, Flinton, Lancashire, miller, first div. of 10s.; at 72, George-street, Manchester, July 13, and following Tuesday.—Gaskell, Johnson, and Co., Pernambuco, Brazil, merchants, div. of 3s. 2d.; at 19, South Castle-street, any Thursday.—William and Thomas Edmond and Co., Bombay and Liverpool, merchants, first div. of 4s. 9d.; also a div. of 4s. 4d. on the separate estate of William Edmond; at 72, George-street, Manchester, July 13, and following Tuesdays.

Friday, June 25.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an Act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—
The New Jerusalem Chapel, Preston.
The Cheltenham Chapel, Cheltenham.

BANKRUPTS.

BONNEY, WILLIAM WOLFE, and BEALES, THOMAS FREDERICK, 2, William-street, Knightsbridge, wine merchants, July 2, August 3: solicitors, Messrs. Goddard, and Eyre, 101, Wood-street, Cheapside.
CONY, JAMES, 23, Holderness-wharf, Harrow-road, stone mason, July 6, August 3: solicitor, Mr. Hook, 7, Coleman-street, City.
FLETCHER, GEORGE WITHERS, late of Ealing, Hampshire, and now of Long-lane, Bermondsey, and Clapham-common, timber merchant, July 3, August 9: solicitor, Mr. J. P. Bird, Great James-street, Bedford-row.
GARNER, JOSEPH, Dudley-hill, Yorkshire, worsted spinner, July 13, August 17: solicitors, Mr. Watson, Falcon-square, London; and Messrs. Barr and Co., Leeds.
GOODMAN, DAVID, Manchester, tobacconist, July 7 and 27: solicitors, Messrs. J. N. and C. Cole, 4, Adelphi-terrace, London; and Mr. M. Cohen de Lara, Manchester.
HARTUP, SAMUEL, Neithup, Oxfordshire, July 2, August 3: solicitors, Messrs. Apin, Furnival's-inn, and Banbury.
HAMILTON, CHARLES JAMES, 21, High-street, Islington, book-seller, July 6, August 4: solicitors, Messrs. Roche and Co., Covent-garden.
HORAN, MICHAEL, Bolton, grocer, July 7 and 28: solicitors, Messrs. Cornthwaite and Adams, Old Jewry-chambers, London; and Mr. C. Pemberton, Liverpool.
JOHNSON, ROBERT, jun., Pakenfield, Suffolk, grocer, July 2, August 3: solicitors, Messrs. Gregory and Co., Bedford-row, London; and Messrs. Norton and Co., Lowestoffe.
JERRIS, WILLIAM, jun., Gainsborough, grocer, July 14, August 18: solicitors, Messrs. Scott and Co., Lincoln's-inn-fields, London; and Mr. Plaskitt, Gainsborough.
LEATHER, WILLIAM, 91, London-wall, warehouseman, July 2, August 3: solicitor, Mr. Hudson Ironmonger-lane.
MARSHALL, LANCELOT, Northallerton, Yorkshire, grocer, July 8, August 19: solicitors, Messrs. Williamson and Co., Great James-street, London; Mr. Cotes, Northallerton; and Mr. Markland, Leeds.
MEASFIELD, JOHN, Liverpool, hotel keeper, July 5, July 23: solicitors, Messrs. Tritton and Co., London; and Mr. T. S. Smith, Liverpool.
M'HUNE, HUGH, Liverpool, slater, July 9 and 30: solicitors, Messrs. Gregory and Co., Bedford-row, London; and Messrs. Watson and Webster, Liverpool.
SMITH, THOMAS, Manningham, Yorkshire, joiner, July 13, August 17: solicitors, Messrs. Taylor and Co., Nicholas-lane, London; Messrs. Bentley and Co., Bradford; and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.
SUTCLIFFE, WILLIAM, and LEECH, WILLIAM, Bowling, Yorkshire, worsted stuff manufacturers, July 13, August 17: solicitors, Messrs. Sudlow and Co., Chancery-lane, London; and Mr. T. M. Lee, Leeds.
TILLY, THOMAS, Dursley, Gloucestershire, veterinary surgeon, July 9, August 10: solicitors, Messrs. Bishop and Wells, Dursley.
TUNSTALL, ALFRED, and CASH, JOHN WALKER, Bristol, oil merchants, July 9, August 6: solicitors, Messrs. Wild and Co., College-hill, London.
WATSON, JOSEPH, Southall-hall, Yorkshire, farmer, July 15, August 19: solicitors, Mr. Brodribb, Child's-place, Temple-bar, London; and Mr. Scholes, Dewsbury.
WATSON, DENIS, Clitheroe, innkeeper, July 13 and 17: solicitors, Mr. W. F. Spinks, 39, Great James-street, Bedford-row, London; and Mr. E. B. Brown Cobbett, Manchester.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

LOGAN, JOHN, Glasgow, tailor, June 28, July 19.
MORE, J. and T., Glasgow, whip makers, June 30, July 21.
M'DONALD JOHN, and Co., Glasgow, manufacturers, June 28, July 19.
PATERSON, THOMAS, Strathmiglo, merchant, July 5 and 26.
PATERSON, MURDOCH, Inverness, dyer, June 30, July 21.

DIVIDENDS.

Matthew Chapman, Devonport, painter, div. of 4s. 6d.: at Paul-street, Exeter, any day after June 29—Jane Anley, Exeter, milliner, div. of 10d.: at Paul-street, Exeter, any day after June 29—John Notwill, Falmouth, grocer, div. of 3s. 6d.: at Paul-street, Exeter, any day after June 29—John Hunt, Manchester, merchant, first div. of 4s. 9d.: at 72, George-street, Manchester, any Tuesday—Samuel Brown, Trowbridge, woollen cloth manufacturer, first div. of 18s. 6d.: at 10, St. Augustin's-place, Bristol, any Wednesday.

BRITISH FUNDS.

	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 percent. Consols ..	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2	89
4 percent. Consols ..	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
New 3 1/2 percent.	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2	91
Long Annuities	9	9	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Bank Stock	195 1/2	195 1/2	195	195	—	195
India Stock	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exchequer Bills	9 p	6 p	6 p	6 p	8 p	10 p
India Bonds	8 p	—	—	—	—	10 p

RAILWAY SHARES.

Birmingham & Gloucester	123	London & Croydon	Trunk	—
Blackwall	7 1/2	London and Greenwich	—	—
Bristol and Exeter	—	Manchester and Leeds	—	—
Eastern Counties	20 1/2	Midland Counties	122	—
Eastern Union	—	Ditto New Shares	41	—
Edinburgh and Glasgow	69 1/2	Manchester and Birmingham	—	—
Great North of England ..	—	Midland and Derby	94	—
Great Western	105	Norfolk	126	—
Ditto Half	69	North British	32	—
Ditto Fifth	27	South Eastern and Dover	37	—
London & North-Western ..	179	South Western	66	—
Ditto Quarter Shares	24	York and Newcastle	37 1/2	—
London and Brighton	54	York and North Midland	86	—

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, JUNE 28.

The Foreign arrivals of Wheat, Barley, Oats, Beans and Flour, as will be seen by the statement at foot, were very extensive in the last week. Nearly half the Wheat, and almost all the Beans and Barley are from Egypt, and of inferior quality and condition, as well as a great proportion of the Flour from New Orleans. The English supply of Wheat, and all other grain, was very limited to-day, but in consequence of a large quantity of Foreign now here, and more expected, our Wheat prices were 6s. to 8s. per qr. lower for both English and Foreign. Flour was 5s. per sack, and 5s. to 6s. per barrel cheaper. Barley, Malt, white Pease, and Beans were 1s. to 2s. lower. The best qualities of Oats met a fair sale at 1s. decline, but light inferior sorts went off very heavily at 2s. reduction on last Monday's prices. In floating cargoes nothing doing. Linted Cakes sold readily. The current prices are under.

	Wheat, Red	Wheat, New	White	New	Flour, per sack (Tewm) ..	Malt	Malt, Ordinary	Pale	Rye
	75 to 80	80 to 85	80 to 85	80 to 85	65 to 70	40 to 46	56 to 59	67 to 69	74 to 78
	58 to 60	58 to 60	58 to 60	58 to 60	58 to 60	58 to 60	58 to 60	58 to 60	58 to 60
	58 to 60	58 to 60	58 to 60	58 to 60	58 to 60	58 to 60	58 to 60	58 to 60	58 to 60
	58 to 60	58 to 60	58 to 60	58 to 60	58 to 60	58 to 60	58 to 60	58 to 60	58 to 60
	58 to 60	58 to 60	58 to 60	58 to 60	58 to 60	58 to 60	58 to 60	58 to 60	58 to 60
	58 to 60	58 to 60	58 to 60	58 to 60	58 to 60	58 to 60	58 to 60	58 to 60	58 to 60
	58 to 60	58 to 60	58 to 60	58 to 60	58 to 60	58 to 60	58 to 60	58 to 60	58 to 60
	58 to 60	58 to 60	58 to 60	58 to 60	58 to 60	58 to 60	58 to 60	58 to 60	58 to 60
	58 to 60	58 to 60	58 to 60	58 to 60	58 to 60	58 to 60	58 to 60	58 to 60	58 to 60

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR JUNE 25.

Wheat	88s. 10d.	Wheat	93s. 9d.
Barley	52 0	Barley	54 0
Oats	34 1	Oats	34 6
Rye	67 1	Rye	69 8
Beans	57 8	Beans	57 11
Peas	59 1	Peas	58 10

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, June 28.

The weather being somewhat unfavourable to slaughtering, the Beef trade was by no means brisk; yet the prime Scots, Devons, and runs, from their scarcity, moved off steadily, at fully, but at nothing quotable beyond, the prices obtained on Monday last. Nearly all breeds of Sheep were in good request, but we can notice

no alteration in currencies. The number of Lambs was seasonably extensive. Still, however, the Lamb trade was firm, and the quotations obtained on this day were fully supported. The supply of Calves being large, the Veal trade was heavy, at prices barely equal to those paid last week. Prime small Pigs moved off steadily, otherwise the Pork trade was in a depressed state.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).			
Beef	3s. 10d. to 5s. 2d.	Veal	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.
Mutton	4 2 5 4	Pork	4 0 5 0
	Lamb		5s. 0d. to 6s. 4d.
HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.			
Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday	1,023	11,425	517
Monday	2,910	26,080	251
			280
NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, June 28.			
Per 8lbs. by the carcase.			
Inferior Beef 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.	Inf. Mutton 3s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.		
Middling do 4 0 to 4 2	Mid. ditto 4 4 to 4 8		
Prime large 4 4 to 4 6	Prime ditto 4 10 to 5 0		
Prime small 4 6 to 4 8	Veal 3 10 to 5 0		
Large Pork 3 10 to 4 6	Small Pork 4 8 to 5 0		
	Lamb		5s. 0d. to 6s. 2d.

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—Nothing of interest was done in Cloverseed, and prices remained nominally as before. Canary was more freely offered and was easier to buy. We heard of no change in prices of other articles.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.—We had a fair amount of business transacted last week, mostly for present wants; beyond which our dealers, as for some time past, were not inclined to operate. Irish Butter was in moderate supply, with a corresponding demand, prices ruled—For Carlow, 90s. to 94s.; Waterford, 88s. to 92s.; Cork, 90s. to 94s.; Limerick, 88s. to 92s. per cwt. landed. Very little was offered for shipment, and no disposition evinced on the part of the trade to purchase, unless tempted by lower rates. The home make plentiful, and cheaper. Of foreign the supplies were liberal, the demand active, and prices 4s. to 6s. per cwt. advanced; which may be considered merely temporary. Of Bacon we have to remark that singled sides were limitedly dealt in, and prices varied according to quality, &c., from 75s. to 82s. per cwt. landed; Bale and Tierce Middles from 62s. to 72s. Hams, 66s. to 86s. Lard: Bladders of fine quality, 81s. to 88s.; other kinds, 60s. to 76s., and kegs 58s. to 70s. per cwt. In Cheese the demand is brisk and prices advancing.

BREAD.—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolis are from 11d. to 11 1/2d.; of household ditto, 9d. to 10 1/2d. per 4lbs. loaf.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday.—There is no alteration to notice in our market since our last report. The accounts from the plantations are various. Some growers are progressing favourably, others not so well. Prices are nominally as follows:—Mid. and East Kents, 112s. to 150s.; Weald of Kents, 90s. to 105s.; Sussex pockets, 80s. to 90s.

COTTON, LIVERPOOL, Friday.—Seven days' later accounts have been received from America, which show the receipts at the different ports to be steadily on the increase, the difference during the week, compared with the same period last year, being 16,000 bales, making a total deficiency of 264,000 bales. In other respects we have nothing. The accounts are rather better from Manchester, the demand there being pretty good, and in some cases somewhat higher prices have been obtained; but spinners and manufacturers require a considerable advance yet to make their trade a profitable business. 5,700 American, 4,000 Surats, and 100 Pernam have been taken on speculation; and 3,880 American, 960 Surats, and 690 Pernam for export.

WOOL, CITY, Monday.—The imports of Wool into London last week were 3,445 bales; of which 1,400 were from Port Philip, 1,512 from Sydney, and the rest from Italy, Turkey, and Monte Video. The sales of wool are progressing much better. There is a fuller attendance, and prices are rather higher than at the opening. The series will yet last nearly all the week.—Leeds, June 25. The demand for combing and clothing wool during the present week has not been large. Prices have been about the same as last week.

TALLOW, LONDON, Monday.—There is rather more business doing in this market, and prices are well supported. The stock in warehouse is very small. This fact, together with the probability of a late arrival from St. Petersburg—indeed we doubt whether the whole of the Tallow will be shipped from Russia this year, owing to most of the vessels having been taken up for corn—induces us to expect higher rates. The quantity set down as coming from St. Petersburg this year is 115,000 casks. P.Y.C., on the spot, is quoted at 50s. 9d., and for forward delivery 47s. 9d. per cwt. Home make is firm, 50s. to 50s. 3d. per cwt. net cash. Rough fat 2s. 11d. per 8 lbs.

HIDES, LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 2 1/2d. to 2 3/4d.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 3d. to 3 1/2d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 3 1/2d. to 3 3/4d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 4d. to 4 1/2d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 4 1/2d. to 5d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 5 1/2d. to 6d.; Calf-skins, each, 4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.; Horse hides, 13s.; Polled Sheep, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.; Kent and Half-breeds, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 6d.; Down, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; Shearlings, 8d. to 11d.; Lamb Skins, 2s. to 2s. 3d.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, June 26.—At per load of 36 trusses. Meadow

COAL EXCHANGE, June 25.
Hetton's, 18s. 6d.; Bradly's, 18s. 0d.; Lambton's, 18s. 3d.; Hudson's, 17s. 6d.; West Hartley's, 17s. 0d. Ships arrived during the week, 288.

THE COLONIAL MARKETS.—Tuesday Evening.

The Sugar Market continues extremely depressed, and no disposition has been evinced to make purchases to-day, except at lower prices. Of British West India Sugar the private sales to-day amount to about 400 hhds. At auction 150 hhds. of Barbadoes and 141 casks of Ceylon were offered, but only a few lots were sold, and that at a decline of 6d. to 1s. on the prices of last week; the former sold at 41s. 6d. to 48s., the latter which was of very low quality, sold at 36s. There were also offered at public sale 2,240 bags of Bengal, 3,200 bags of Madras, and 100 hhds. of St. Croix. Of the Bengal about a half sold at very irregular prices; the Madras were withdrawn, no fair offers being obtainable, and the St. Croix were partly disposed of at from 44s. 6d. to 50s., the remainder being bought in above the market value. Of Coffee 40 casks of Jamaica have been sold at auction at former rates, the other sales consisted of 1,700 bags of fair Ceylon of native growth, 450 bags of plantation, and 250 bales and 160 half bales of Mocha. Except the latter, which sold rather cheaper, the whole went off with spirit at former prices. A public sale of 4,000 packages of Tea is advertised for to-morrow. By private sale there is a steady demand, but without any change in the quotations.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREEN-GINGER WINE.

STIVENS' Original Green-Ginger Wine is daily advancing in public favour, and has obtained the decided approval of persons of the most fastidious taste; while, from its valuable properties, it bids fair to become an article of very extended use.

Observe the name, "JOHN STIVENS and CO." over the neck of each bottle.—May be had, wholesale, at the Manufactory, Bristol; Barge-yard, Bucklersbury, London; Duke-street and Henry-street, Liverpool; or of respectable shopkeepers in town and country.

ECONOMY! ECONOMY!

STEPHENS' DYES for STAINING WOOD, as a SUBSTITUTE for PAINT. For Decorating Churches, Large Public Rooms and Theatres, as well as Private Dwellings.

When economy in expenditure of material and time is of importance, these Dyes will be found of the greatest advantage, as they give a rich colour to plain woods, while they reflect all the beauty of the natural graining, which is so superior to imitations by art, and, at the same time, avoid the disagreeable smell and deleterious consequences of paint.

The Dyes, or Stains, are prepared and sold by HENRY STEPHENS, 54, Stamford-street, Blackfriars-road, London, in bottles of 6d. and 1s. each, and at 10s. per gallon. The Oak Colour may be obtained in powder at 8s. per lb., which dissolves in water to form the liquid, and 1lb. will make one gallon of stain.—N.B. The trade supplied.

Sold also at the Office of *The Builder*, 2, York-street, Covent-garden, London.

CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL, LEWISHAM.

THE MIDSUMMER EXAMINATION of the PUPILS in this School (for the sons of Congregational Ministers) took place on Wednesday the 23rd June, and was conducted by the Rev. R. Ferguson, LL.D., of Stratford, and the Rev. John Kennedy, A.M., of Stepney, who have presented the following satisfactory Report to the Committee:—

"The morning was devoted to Classics. The first and second classes were examined in Cæsar, Ovid, and Virgil; and subsequently in the rudiments of the Greek language. The third and fourth classes read various portions of Cæsar, selected at pleasure by the examiners. The fifth and lower classes were confined to the Latin Delectus and Grammar. The pupils acquitted themselves well, and some of them displayed considerable judgment and acumen in their answers to questions on the construction and laws of the language. "In the afternoon we proceeded to the English department, which embraced grammar, history (sacred and profane), with geography, both general and scriptural. These were followed by arithmetic, geometry, and the elements of mechanics. In these various branches the examination was most satisfactory, as also in the historical and doctrinal subjects of Holy Scripture.

"At a later hour of the day there were several recitations: after which we had the pleasure of distributing above twenty prizes to such of the pupils as had distinguished themselves by their application, progress, and good conduct. One pupil carried off four prizes.

"The school presents a deeply interesting aspect. Some of the scholars gave more than ordinary prospect for the future. And the Committee are under great obligations to the masters for their devoted and untiring labours.

"We cannot conclude our Report without most cordially recommending this institution to the favour and support of the Congregational Churches of the land. It merits their confidence, and by a slight effort on the part of THE BODY, it might be raised to far greater strength and efficiency."

(Signed.) ROBERT FERGUSON
JOHN KENNEDY.

N.B. The Committee are considerably in debt, and without the means of paying the master's salaries now due. Liberal contributions from the friends of education are earnestly requested. About 300 additional annual subscribers are necessary to raise the school to a state of prosperity.

Grove Lane Hill, Camberwell.

GEORGE ROSE.

Just published, 12th edition, May, 1847.

CRUCHLEY'S NEW PICTURE OF LONDON, enlarged and embellished with numerous Engravings of all the Public Buildings, Ground Plans of St. Paul's Cathedral, Westminster Abbey, Chapels, Aisles, &c.; likewise copious descriptions of the New Houses of Parliament, British Museum, Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's Cathedral, and all places of public interest. The visitor to London will find this the most useful guide published, accompanied with a new coloured Map of London, with index to the principal streets and omnibus routes, and all the railway stations. Price 3s.; or, with the map, 5s. Published by G. F. Cruchley, mapseller, 81, Fleet-street. Also may be had, a Guide to London in French.

A NEW DISCOVERY.—Mr. HOWARD, Surgeon-Dentist, 52, Fleet-street, begs to introduce an entirely new description of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble the natural teeth as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer. They will never change colour or decay, and will be found very superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation, and will support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication. That Mr. Howard's improvements may be within the reach of the most economical, he has fixed his charges at the lowest scale possible. Decayed teeth rendered sound and useful in mastication.—52, Fleet-street. At home from 10 till 5.

SPRING NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN.

SAMUEL, BROTHERS, have determined that the arrangements for the present year shall surpass in magnitude and beauty every former effort. One of the most protracted winters within the memory of man has rendered the customary changes of the wardrobe at this period of the year more than usually extensive and necessary, and S. B. have provided accordingly. Their warehouses are replete with a stock of fabrics in CLOTHS, SILKS, and TWEEDS, which, for durability, beauty, and texture, cannot be matched by any competing house in town or country; and these will be offered to a discerning and generous public at prices suited to the pressure of the times. The bespoke department is conducted on an entirely new system, which has given unqualified satisfaction.

The largest stock of summer coats and clothing in London. We quote a few of our prices, but respectfully invite our friends and the public to an inspection of the same. At the annexed prices we have the following fashionable shapes:—

The Albert, the Paletot, the Codrington, the Polka, the Cape, the Chesterfield, the Athol, the Russell, and the D'Orsay.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Cachmere	10	6 to 14	Tweed Trousers	12	0
Silk lined do.	19	0	Scotch do.	9	0 to 15
Extra do. do.	26	0	Black Cassimere	9	6 to 17
Summer cloth	16	0	Samuel, Brothers',		
Fine Saxony Llamas 20	0 to 32	0	much admired		
Richly trimmed, lined			French style Trou-		
throughout with silk	35	0	sees	15	0 to 22
Superfine Cloth Dress			Vests in endless variety, at any		
Coats, from	21	0 to 25	price		
Saxony ditto	26	0 to 30	Boys' Hussar Suits, from	17	0
Very Superior	31	9 to 49	Ditto Tunic	17	0
Frock Coats 3s. extra.			Ditto Cloth Jackets	8	6
Fancy Doeskin Trou-			Dressing Gowns	8	0
sees	8	6 to 15			

Every description of boys' and youths' clothing. Mourning, to any extent, always ready. A guide to self-measurement and patterns sent to any part of the kingdom.

Observe the address—SAMUEL, BROTHERS, tailors, wholesale and retail woollen drapers, &c., 29, Ludgate-hill, two doors from the Old Bailey.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton-garden, London, beg to caution the Nobility and Gentry against being misled by the attempts of some Shopkeepers, who, to compounds of their own manufacture, give the titles of "Macassar Oil," "Kalydor," and "Odonto," some under the implied sanction of Royalty and the Government departments, with similar attempts at deception, while they copy the bills, labels, advertisements, and testimonials (substituting fictitious names and addresses for the real) of the original preparations. The only genuine "Macassar Oil," "Kalydor," and "Odonto," are "ROWLANDS," and the wrapper of each bears the name of "Rowlands" preceding that of the article, with their signature at the foot in red ink, thus, "A. Rowland and Son."

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL,

For the growth, and for preserving, improving, and beautifying the human hair.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR,

For improving and beautifying the skin and complexion, eradicating all cutaneous eruptions, sun-burns, freckles, and discolourations, and for rendering the skin soft, clear, and fair.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO; or, PEARL

DENTRIFICE.

For rendering the Teeth beautifully white, and strengthening the gums.

ROWLANDS' ALSANA EXTRACT,

For relieving the most violent tooth-ache, gum-boils, and swelled face.

The

THE GENERAL LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

(Late Dissenters' and General).

Established 1837.

Empowered by Special Acts of Parliament, 3d Vict., c. xx., and 10 Vict., c. 1.

62, King William-street, London; and 21, St. David-street, Edinburgh.

Capital, ONE MILLION.

DIRECTORS.

George Bousfield, Esq.
Thomas Challis, Esq., and Ald.
Jacob G. Cope, Esq.
John Dixon, Esq.
Joseph Fletcher, Esq.
Richard Hollier, Esq.
Charles Hindley, Esq., M.P.

S. Morton Peto, Esq.
Thomas Piper, Esq.
Thomas B. Simpson, Esq.
Edward Smith, Esq.
Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P.
John Wilks, Esq.
Edward Wilson, Esq.

The Midsummer Fire Renewal Receipts are now ready, and may be had on application at the head offices of the Company, or of any of its Agents throughout the country.

In the Life Department the Company continues to transact all business relating to Life Assurances, Annuities, and Family Endowments, upon the most liberal terms consistent with sound principles and public security.

Loans also are granted on equitable terms to life assurers on life interests, or satisfactory personal securities.

To all agents, solicitors, auctioneers, and surveyors, liberal allowance will be made.

By order of the Directors,

THOMAS PRICE, Secretary.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

37, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London.

Incorporated under Act 7 and 8 Vic., Cap. 110.

From the larger Tables obtainable at the London and Agents Offices.

1. ANNUAL PREMIUMS.

To Assure £100 at Death with profits.

AGES.	15	20	25	30	35	40
Males	1 13 4	1 17 6	2 2 4	2 8 3	2 15 4	3 4 2
Females ..	1 12 9	1 16 6	2 0 11	2 6 1	2 12 6	3 0 6

2.—DEFERRED ANNUITIES.

To secure a Deferred Annuity of £10, to commence from 60, with the option of receiving a cash payment instead; for Males, of £93; for Females, of £97 8s.

AGES.	20	25	30	35	40	45
Males	0 13 5	0 18 4	1 4 8	1 14 9	2 11 2	4 7 9
Females ..	0 14 7	0 19 9	1 6 8	1 17 7	2 14 11	4 10 10

3.—WIDOWS' ANNUITIES.

To secure a Widow an Annuity of £50, commencing at death of Husband, and continuing as long as she lives.

HUSBAND'S AGE.	30	40	50	60
Wife same age	12 1 9	13 10 7	15 13 3	20 7 11
Wife 10 years younger ..	14 17 11	17 13 11	22 3 3	30 16 1
Wife 20 years younger ..	—	21 12 0	28 7 4	41 12 11

4.—INVESTMENT ASSURANCES.

Monthly Premium to secure a party £100, £50, or £25, receivable at the end of 124 years. Should the Assured die or withdraw previously, the whole of his payments, with 4 per cent. per annum interest, returned.

Sum Assured	£100	£50	£25
Monthly Payment	10s.	5s.	2s. 6d.

Term of Payment, Twelve Years and a Half.

Policies issued from £20 to £5,000. Females Assured at low rates.

The Directors are appointed by the Members at the Annual Meeting of the Company. One-third go out of office every year, but are eligible for re-election; so that the Members have full control over the management of the Company.

The first division of profits will take place on the 1st of January, 1852, and the subsequent ones every three years. The profits will be applied in addition to the policies or reduction of the annual premiums, or will be paid in cash as the parties may prefer.

A special prospectus, fully explaining the Investment Assurance system, and a work entitled, "Two Heads are Better than One," &c., &c., may be had gratis at the Company's Offices, or of the Agents throughout the empire.

W. S. GOVER, Secretary and Accountant.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

1, Princes-street, Bank, London.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4th Vict., cap. ix.

ADVANTAGES OF THIS INSTITUTION.

MUTUAL ASSURANCE BRANCH.

Complete Security afforded to the Assured by means of an ample subscribed capital, and the large fund accumulated from the premiums on upwards of 6,000 Policies.

Half the amount only of the annual premium required during the first five years, the remaining half premiums being paid out of the profits, which, after five years, will be annually divided among the Assured.

PROPRIETARY BRANCH.

The lowest rates consistent with security to the Assured. An increasing scale of premiums, peculiarly adapted to cases where assurances are effected for the purpose of securing Loans or Debts.

Half-credit rates of premium, whereby credit is given for half the amount of premium for seven years, to be then paid off, or remain a charge upon the Policy, at the option of the holder.

EXTRACTS FROM THE TABLES.

Annual Premiums required for an Assurance of £100 for the whole Term of Life.

MUTUAL ASSURANCE BRANCH.			PROPRIETARY BRANCH.		
Age.	Half Premium first five years.	Whole Premium after five years.	Age.	Half Premium first seven years.	Whole Premium after seven years.
20	£ s. d. 1 0 0	£ s. d. 2 0 0	20	£ s. d. 0 18 0	£ s. d. 1 16 0
25	1 2 2	2 4 4	25	0 19 7	1 19 2
30	1 4 11	2 9 10	30	1 1 9	2 3 6
35	1 8 6	2 17 0	35	1 4 11	2 9 10
40	1 13 3	3 6 6	40	1 9 2	2 18 4
45	1 19 6	3 19 0	45	1 14 10	3 9 8
50	2 7 9	4 15 6	50	2 2 6	4 5 0
55	2 18 10	5 17 8	55	2 12 9	5 5 6

PETER MORRISON, Resident Director.

MOURNING.

THE CACHMERE ROYAL.—This beautiful fabric, manufactured from the purest material, of a soft and durable texture, especially adapted for mourning attire, is now superseding all other descriptions of cloth. Price from 2s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. a yard, very wide. Sole Agent for the City, R. W. BECKLEY, Mourning Warehouse, 37, Ludgate-street, St. Paul's, nearly opposite Everingtons.

BALDNESS EFFECTUALLY REMOVED.

A SURGEON, residing in Cork, having in the course of his Practice, had his attention particularly directed to, and acquired great experience in the treatment of CAPILLARY DISEASES, is happy to inform persons afflicted with BALDNESS (whether in youth or advanced life), that they may, by a most simple process, reproduce that necessary ornament, a fine head of hair.

Parties applying will require to enclose a small quantity of hair, and a Fee of Half a Guinea, by post-office order, in favour of Surgeon Edward Williams, 13, Henry-street, Cork; when the necessary instructions will be forwarded by return of post.

THE COLLAPSIBLE SHOWER BATH, the

only really portable, by the aid of Vulcanized India-rubber, only occupies, with curtains complete (out of use) a space of 11 inches diameter and 3 deep, while it holds, in use, 3 gallons of water. It is thoroughly simple, and not likely to get out of order. Price 15s.: if packed complete in a japanned case, 12 inches in diameter, 5 deep, 3s. 6d. extra. To be had of the proprietor and manufacturer, WILLIAM S. BURTON (late Rippon and Burton), whose BATH SHOW ROOM contains, besides toilet sets japanned in imitation of fancy woods, china, marbles, &c., in enormous variety, all the requisites for the season, so arranged in one room, devoted exclusively to articles of that character, that patterns, sizes, and sorts can be instantly selected, and at 30 per cent. under any other house where attention is paid to the quality. Full-size Hanging Shower Baths, very strong and japanned, with curtains and copper valve, 8s. each. Pillar Shower Baths, with copper conducting tubes, brass force-pump and top, complete with curtains and japanned, from 60s. Hand Shower Baths, japanned, 3s. 6d. The Omni-directive Bath. Detailed catalogues, with engravings, as well as of every ironmongery article, sent (per post) free.

NOVELTY in FRENCH CORNICES, at 20s.—

A most varied and beautiful assortment of these elegant PARISIAN NOVELTIES, which threaten entirely to supersede all of British manufacture, from 20s. and upwards, complete for any ordinary window (if inlaid with velvet of any colour about 15s. each extra), is now on SALE at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S (late RIPPON and BURTON).

Detailed Catalogues, with engravings, (per post) free.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S (late RIPPON and BURTON) Stock of General Furnishing Ironmongery is literally the largest in the world, and as no language can be employed to give a correct idea of its variety and extent, purchasers are invited to call and inspect it.

39, OXFORD-STREET, CORNER OF NEWMAN-STREET.

Established in Wells-street, 1830.

THE COALBROOKDALE STOVES and FEN-

TERS, like the other Castings of this celebrated Foundry, are distinguished by boldness and grace of Design, great accuracy of Detail, and life-like vigour of Development. Of these beautiful specimens of British art, the admiration of all competent judges, a very large assortment will be found in the Stove and Fender Department of GEORGE and JOHN DEANE'S GENERAL FURNISHING SHOW ROOMS; and G. and J. Deane are able to offer them at Prices so low as to defy competition. In that department of their business assigned to Clocks, Watches, Plate, Jewellery, and Cutlery, G. and J. Deane have, also, collected a beautiful assortment of Coalbrookdale Statuettes, Busts, Vases, Fruit Plates, &c. Amongst the former, are striking likenesses of Cobden, Franklin, Napoleon, and Wellington. The charges for which put them within the reach of the most economical purchasers. GEORGE and JOHN DEANE'S Show-rooms, Warehouses, and Manufactories, opening to the Monument, 46, King William-street, London-bridge.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY,

28, Upper King-street, Bloomsbury-square.

This Library comprises the best and newest works in every department of Literature, with all the Quarterly and Monthly Periodicals.

Single Subscription.

Seven Shillings per Quarter, One Guinea per Annum.

Family and Country Subscription.

Two, Three, Five, or Ten Guineas per Annum, according to the number of volumes required.

Newspapers regularly supplied.—Stationery of every Description.

SMITH'S PATENT ADHESIVE ENVELOPES,

requiring neither Wax or Wafer. Embossed with Initials, Name, Arms, Crests, &c., &c. Manufactory, 42, Rathbone-place, London.

The demand for these Envelopes is so great, and they are now so highly appreciated by noblemen, gentlemen, the managers of public institutions, &c., that several unprincipled persons are offering for sale a worthless imitation, and others are representing themselves to be "Agents for the sale of Smith's Patent Adhesive Envelopes," whereas J. SMITH has no appointed Agents. To prevent imposition, therefore, the Public are respectfully requested to observe, that every Envelope bears the inscription, "Smith's Patent Adhesive, 42, Rathbone-place, London;" all others are fraudulent imitations.

N.B. For India communication these Envelopes are invaluable. A large assortment of Elegant and Novel Patterns for Ladies. Stationery of every description. Engraving, Printing, &c., &c.

FEET.—EASE in WALKING.—HALL and CO.,

Wellington-street, Strand, near Waterloo-bridge.—The PANUS CORIUM, or LEATHER-CLOTH BOOTS and SHOES, are the softest and easiest ever worn. They yield to the action of the feet without the slightest pressure of drawing effect on the most sensitive Corns, Bunions, Gout, or tenderness from any other cause. They resemble the finest leather, and are more durable. HALL and CO.'S SPRING BOOTS supersede lacing or buttoning, and are a great comfort to the ankles. Their Waterproof Portable Dresses for Gentlemen, 21s. Ladies' Cardinal Cloaks, with Hoods, 18s., which can be carried in the pocket with convenience.

STOOPING of the SHOULDERS and CON-

TRACTION of the CHEST are entirely prevented, and gently and effectually removed in Youth, and Ladies and Gentlemen, by the occasional use of the IMPROVED ELASTIC CHEST EXPANDEE, which is light, simple, easily applied either above or beneath the dress, and worn without any uncomfortable constraint, or impediment to exercise. Sent per post, by Mr. ALFRED BINYON, Sole Manufacturer and Proprietor, 40 Tavistock-street, Covent-garden, London; or full particulars, with Prices and Mode of Measurement, on receipt of a postage-stamp.

VICKERS'S GINGER BRANDY. Experience

teaches us that the beneficent productions of the earth are themselves sufficient for man's earthly good; especially when rightly directed, and adopted in accordance with the exercise of reason.

Ginger, the almost spontaneous growth of a sunny clime, offers, in his own land, its invigorating aid, to recruit the exhausted energies of the enervated Indian; and in other quarters of the globe nature kindly provides the luscious and grateful orange, as the needful renovator.

After the most acute medical research, professors are compelled to admit, that nature herself presents the most delicate and efficient remedies, in the temperate use of the Seville range and Jamaica ginger. By the means of commerce we are enabled to obtain these good things; and by a skilful and judicious operation, we are enabled to offer to the world a combination of these excellent remedial qualities, eminently useful in spasms, flatulence, and sensations of cold. And, indeed, for whatever purpose stimulants are required, there are none more wholesome—none more pure—none more efficacious, than VICKERS'S GINGER BRANDY.

THE ORANGE GINGERETTE

is an article less highly concentrated, and so compounded as to be acceptable to the Ladies, and those to whom a stronger Liqueur is not necessary.

THE CURACAO PUNCH

stands pre-eminent for delicacy of flavour and superiority of quality; and may be used either as a Liqueur, or in combination with warm or cold water.

THE IMPERIAL LIQUEUR GENEVA

has long stood the test of public approval: it is the subject of much careful attention in its distillation; and nothing finer can be produced by the British distiller.

The above are all Bottled, Sealed, and Labelled at the Distillery of JOSEPH and JOHN VICKERS and Co., LONDON; and may be obtained, as well as their far-famed Orange Boven, Curacao, Cherry Brandy, Gold Wasser, and Crème de Noyau, of all the Spirit Merchants in the kingdom.

Borough Market Distillery, London.

UTILITY AND ECONOMY.—SMALL CHESTS OF TEA.

Not painted Show-boxes, but Chests prepared in China, to Special Order, and there filled with excellent

SOUCHONG-FLAVOURED CONGOU. An unique "Chop" of these, just arrived in the ship, "Queen of England," have been weighed by the officers of her Majesty's Customs, under whose lock they remain.

The Revenue's Gross Weight of each is 21lbs.

Tare ditto 7

Nett ditto 14lbs. price at 3s. 10d. per lb., £2 14s. 3d.

Which Families or Dealers may remit by Post-office order, and have the Chest by any required conveyance direct from the London Dock Company's Warehouse, with all the advantage of overweight, &c. Captains of vessels, or shippers, need remit only £1 3s. 7d., as they may have them on board duty free. They may be inspected at the Docks before purchase, or an Ounce sample will be sent free to any part of the Kingdom on receipt of Six Postage Stamps.

NEWSOM and WILLIAMS,

50, Borough (near London-bridge).

TEAS AT WHOLESALE PRICES, CARRIAGE FREE.

To the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, and Families of Great Britain.

TEA WAREHOUSE, 2, BUCKLERSBURY.

We have delayed our annual circular beyond the usual time, that we might report with some certainty the prospect of the season's importation, and we are happy to state that there is every reason to expect a supply equal to former years.

The last accounts from China state the quantity shipped to be from July 1, 1846, to February 28, 1847—38,947,835lbs.; while the quantity consumed from January 1, 1847, to April 10, 1847—9,486,595lbs. The Stock in the Port of London on the 16th of April, 1847, was 34,736,000lbs., being 1,600,000lbs. less than at the corresponding period of last year, by which it will appear, that notwithstanding various contending circumstances, such as high price of food, scarcity of money, &c., that the consumption of tea is increasing, and although our supplies will be ample, when we consider the fact that the importers have, for several seasons past, sold their teas at a loss, we think our friends may lay in a stock with safety, as we cannot reasonably expect a reduction in the price this year.

Towards the latter end of last year some hopes were entertained that Government would have been in a position to have reduced the high duty of 2s. 2½d. per pound, but other and more urgent claims obtained precedence, and for a time this important matter is postponed. A Parliamentary inquiry is now pending, and it is but a question of time, when this long looked-for boon will be obtained.

In making the following quotations we have appended a few remarks upon the respective qualities of the teas:—

GOOD ORDINARY BLACK TEA, 2s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.—The duty on this tea being the same as on the finer description, viz., 2s. 2½d., prevents us saying much about its quality.

GOOD POUCHONG or CAPER TEA, 3s.—A good common tea, the only fault being deficiency in strength.

GOOD STRONG CONGOU TEA, 3s. 4d.—We recommend this tea with confidence, as a very useful breakfast tea: it is well adapted for the use of schools, hotels, &c., and will be found both economical and serviceable.

FINE STRONG CONGOU TEA, PEKOE KIND, 3s. 8d.—This tea has sufficient strength and flavour for any purpose, and is recommended with confidence as an excellent family tea.

FINE PEKOE SOUCHONG TEA, 4s.—A first-class tea; and as we consider a higher price unnecessary, we should adopt the plan of some of our competitors by calling it the "best," but as there are teas imported that are generally confined to the west-end shops, for the higher classes at exorbitant charges, it is our duty as tea-dealers, cultivating an extensive trade, to quote all descriptions from the highest to the lowest.

FINE PEKOE SOUCHONG, 4s. 4d.—This tea is of a fine rich delicate flavour, so peculiar to the Pekoe Souchong; many years have not elapsed since it was not obtainable under 7s. per lb.

THE FINE LAPSAUNG SOUCHONG, 5s.—This is a tea of rare importation, and derives its name from a Chinese merchant, of the name of Lapsang, who cultivated it. Its peculiar fine and aromatic flavour distinguish it from all other teas; it is calculated for presents, or "state occasions."

IN GREEN TEAS the descriptions are so numerous and various, though frequently without differing in flavour, that our remarks will be more brief than with the black teas.

GOOD ORDINARY TWANKAY, 3s. to 3s. 4d.—A good common tea.

GOOD YOUNG HYSON, 3s. 8d.—This, with the 3s. 4d. black, mixes well, and is recommended.

SUPERIOR YOUNG HYSON, 5s.—This tea is deservedly in repute; its flavour is equal to fine Gunpowder, and will be found all that is required.

THE FINEST SHOT GUNPOWDER, from 6s. to 7s.—Space will not permit us to enumerate all the intermediate prices of our teas; we have therefore selected such as we most recommend and think likely to be in request.

COFFEE.—In quoting the prices of our Coffees, we beg to state, that all our coffee is roasted on a patent principle, which preserves the aroma.

GOOD COMMON COFFEE, 10d.—This is the broken of good coffee.

FINE CEYLON COFFEE, 1s.—A very good useful coffee, and recommended for general use. It is, in fact, as good as two-thirds of the coffee imported.

THE FINEST CEYLON COFFEE, 1s. 2d.—Possessing more flavour than the former.

FINE JAVA COFFEE, 1s. 4d.—The flavour of Java Coffee is too well-known to need comment, suffice it to say it is of fine quality.

FINE CUBA COFFEE, 1s. 6d.—This is the strongest description of coffee imported.

FINEST MOCHA COFFEE, 1s. 8d.—Those who like fine Mocha Coffee will appreciate this; at the same time, we feel bound to say that real Mocha Coffee is not strong, consequently, not an economical Coffee, and is generally selected on account of its delicate flavour.

Referring to the above list, we venture to solicit a continuance of that support we have hitherto so liberally received.

Having now established one of the largest businesses in the kingdom, we refer with pride to the progressive increase during the last twenty years, proving that our system of business, based on liberal principles of commercial enterprise, and holding out unprecedented advantages, is fully appreciated.

Our Establishment is merely a Warehouse in a bye thoroughfare, without those costly adjuncts considered essential to a retail business, and for which the purchaser is taxed. We have no retail price and wholesale price; our quotations are based on the wholesale scale, which is merely a commission on the import prices, and the large consumers are thus placed in the advantageous position of obtaining their teas without paying the intermediate profit to the retail dealer.

All orders are expected to be accompanied by a remittance or post-office order, or if a reference in London be made, payment on receipt and approval of the goods will be sufficient. OUR TERMS ARE CASH, and we seek remuneration only by magnitude of business. Our motto is—"Small profits and quick returns."

Note.—Teas are delivered carriage free to any part of England, when the quantity ordered exceeds six pounds, but the carriage of Coffee is not paid, unless accompanied with Tea.

2, Bucklersbury, Cheap-side.

MANSELL and CO.

FURNITURE AND BEDDING, Carriage Free.

To those about to furnish are offered very considerable advantages in quality and price at SMITH'S, 22, Frederick-street, Bag-nigge Wells-road, opposite Clerkenwell Police-court, where you can furnish a Bed-room for Nine Guineas; a four-roomed Cottage completely, including fenders and fire-irons, for £23; a six-roomed House, in modern style, for £70; and an eight-roomed House for £140; and a Mansion of any magnitude, or a single article, upon the same reasonable scale. Country Residents waited upon, and special estimates furnished without charge. All goods delivered carriage free. Prices, Lists of Furniture, classed and adapted from the Cottage to the Mansion, post free. Country Residents waited upon with pattern designs and samples quite free of cost, thus saving them the expense and trouble of a visit to London.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE for watching over the INTERESTS of PROTESTANT DISSENTERS at the ensuing GENERAL ELECTION.

SAMUEL MORLEY, Esq., Chairman.

All communications to this Committee may in future be addressed to the Secretary, Mr. CHARLES WALKER, at the Offices of the Committee, No. 16, New Broad-street, London.

June 12th, 1847.

TO THE ELECTORS OF BRADFORD.

GENTLEMEN.—Being assured that the disagreement of a portion of the electors with another candidate, which has arisen since the joint requisition to us was signed, is fatal to the union on which the prospect of my election rested, I am under the necessity of declining any proposal for a separate canvass, and of giving up all further views to the representation of your borough.

It remains for me to thank the zealous supporters who for nearly two years have spared no exertions for promoting my return, and to join with them in lamenting the occurrence through which at the moment when to human appearance success had been secured, our just expectations were disappointed.

I remain, Gentlemen, yours very sincerely.

T. PERRONET THOMPSON.

Blackheath, June 29th, 1847.

TO THE ELECTORS OF LEEDS.

IN compliance with an invitation from a Committee appointed to nominate suitable representatives for the Borough of Leeds, I attended a general meeting of the Liberal electors at the Music-hall, on the evening of the 3rd instant. Having on that occasion explained my principles and opinions, and invited the fullest inquiry into my views, a resolution was passed, with but one dissentient, pledging those present, in the event of my becoming a candidate, to use their utmost exertions to secure my return.

It was an express condition on which I accepted the invitation to visit Leeds—a condition which at once met the cordial approbation of the gentlemen who corresponded with me—that the inhabitants at large should have a full opportunity of judging and deciding upon my fitness to represent this important Borough, since I could not consistently have declared myself a candidate without the sympathy and support of that large unrepresented class who, in my judgment, are unjustly deprived of their political rights. I have, therefore, had the opportunity of addressing an open and very numerous meeting of electors and non-electors in the Cloth Hall-yard, and subsequently have met the inhabitants in public meetings assembled, in the several Wards of the Borough. At all these meetings resolutions similar to the one adopted at the meeting of Liberal electors, have been passed, with such unanimity, that the total number of avowed dissentients has not exceeded ten.

Under these circumstances, I feel myself justified in accepting, without further delay, the invitation given me, and I hereby declare myself a candidate for the representation of your Borough in Parliament.

I have avowed myself the advocate of complete commercial, civil, and religious freedom. I am consequently in favour of the repeal of any laws which impede the unrestricted interchange of all legitimate articles of commerce with every nation upon earth. I am in favour of the separation of Church and State, and am opposed to any tax for the propagation of religious belief. I maintain that it is the duty of parents, and not of the Government, to educate the rising generation.

I am opposed to the Game Laws, the Navigation Laws, and to the laws of Primogeniture and entail. I am also opposed to that system of centralisation which has of late years been introduced into this country, and which bids fair, if not checked, to destroy that manly sense of independence in the people which is the natural fruit of local self-government.

I am in favour of the abolition of the punishment of death; and I hold the opinion that war is not only unchristian, but, in a political view, unnecessary and unwise. I am anxious to promote such changes in the system of taxation as shall relieve industry, and place a due share of the public burdens on property. Lastly, I am decidedly in favour of the repeal of all laws which are at variance with the full recognition of equal political rights.

Should you confide the representation of your important borough into my hands, it will be my object to give my attention to the advancement of your local interests, as well as to the interests of my countrymen at large, and of our fellow-subjects throughout the great colonial empire of Britain.

I beg to express my grateful acknowledgments for the kindness and cordiality with which I have been received. I would at the same time respectfully remind you that on former occasions you have set a bright example of peaceful and successful agitation in favour of freedom, and that at present you have placed yourselves in the van of a great contest, with the eyes of your country and the world upon you. On your conduct at the approaching election it greatly depends whether the principles of Civil and Religious Liberty shall receive their full and complete development.

I have great confidence that the electors of Leeds will not forget their high responsibilities, nor disappoint in the day of trial the sanguine expectations of millions of their fellow-countrymen.

I am, very respectfully,

JOSEPH STURGE.

Leeds, 6 Mo. (June) 18th, 1847.

WANTED, a SITUATION as GARDENER and LAND STEWARD, if required, by a person, aged 42, who understands his business in ALL its branches. Can have an excellent character of four years, and a former one of ten years, if requisite. Also, if wanted, the wife as COOK and HOUSE-KEEPER, with a thorough knowledge of both departments.—Direct (p. p.) N. James, at Mr. Shearman's, Leytonstone, Essex.

AT a MEETING of CONGREGATIONAL MINISTERS, held at the KING'S HEAD, in the POULTRY, on MONDAY, the 28th of JUNE, 1847.

The Rev. R. T. HUNT in the Chair.

It was agreed,—
With reference to an Advertisement in certain public journals, reflecting on certain resolutions unanimously adopted "at a meeting of Congregational Ministers, held at the King's Head, Poultry, London, on the 11th of June, 1847, the Rev. R. T. Hunt in the chair," the ministers constituting the said meeting deem it proper to adopt, as they now do, unanimously, and to publish, the following Declaration:—

The Congregational Board can have no just reason to complain of the holding of that meeting, for we did not profess to be a meeting of the Congregational Ministers in and about London; nor of Congregational Ministers as members of that Board; nor of the Congregational Ministers of the metropolis, or of any of its districts, but simply of "Congregational Ministers." This was publicly announced as the character of the meeting, this was the character of the meeting, and the resolutions adopted by us were published as our own, and not as expressing the opinions of any body except those of the meeting, by whom they were adopted and ordered to be published.

The Congregational Board, moreover, can have no just reason to complain of any act of the said meeting, for we passed no censure on any proceedings of the Board; made no reference to any act of the Board; and, indeed, had no reason to pass such censure, or even to make such reference, since it had previously become a matter of public notoriety that an "attempt to induce the Board to censure Dr. Reed had proved unavailing," and that the Board had REFUSED to PASS ANY VOTE OF CENSURE, and had resolved, with almost entire unanimity to take no further action in the matter.

That we can discover nothing in our resolutions, and nothing in our conduct, to "excite contempt and ridicule, in relation to public measures and public men;" for we met to exercise the right, and to discharge the duty of expressing our conscientious judgment on a subject which involved, we thought, questions, not only of public interest, but also of social morality. And, finally, we deem to be charge that our proceeding was calculated to produce in some quarters a mistaken impression. Our proceeding has produced in many quarters, and is calculated to produce in all quarters where it becomes known, precisely the impression we were anxious to convey, viz., "That there are Congregational Ministers in London who dissent from the oppressive course which some parties, not including the Congregational Board, have followed in this instance; and who protest with unwavering firmness against a disposition to intimidate others in the maintenance of the right of free discussion to effect the salutary reforms necessary to the permanency and continued prosperity of our religious institutions."

That this, our unanimous declaration, be signed by our Chairman, and published in the *Patriot*, the *Universe*, and *Nonconformist* newspapers.

ROBERT TAYLOR HUNT, Chairman.

June 28, 1847.

WEST OF ENGLAND DISSENTERS' PROPRIETARY SCHOOL, TAUNTON.

THE COMMITTEE of the above INSTITUTION

have great pleasure in announcing, that they have secured the services of the Rev. J. BEWGLASS, M.A., LL.D., as HEAD MASTER, and beg to inform their friends that the business of the school will commence July 27th. Further particulars may be obtained from the Revs. H. Addiscott and H. Quick, or the Rev. J. S. Underwood, corresponding secretary.

WEST OF ENGLAND DISSENTERS' PROPRIETARY SCHOOL, TAUNTON.

THE COMMITTEE are desirous of obtaining the services of an efficient SECOND MASTER, who has had considerable experience in the general routine of scholastic duties, and is well qualified to impart a good classical and commercial education. He must be a member of a Congregational Church. A liberal salary will be given, with residence in the house. Address, Rev. J. S. Underwood, Corresponding Secretary, Taunton.

WANTED, by the BRITISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION, a SECRETARY for Manchester. He will be required to Lecture occasionally, and to act as general Collector.

Address, postage paid, to Box 766, Post-office, Manchester.

HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

NOTICE.—All letters on the business of the Society, on and after this date, to be addressed to "The Secretary of the Home Missionary Society, 4, Blomfield-street, Finsbury," till further notice. All money orders and drafts to be made payable to Rev. Thomas James.

Signed:—

ROBERT ASHTON, } Secretaries, pro tem.
THOMAS JAMES, }
W. STERN PALMER, }

June 28th, 1847.

A PERSON who has had some years' experience as a Teacher of a British-school for Girls, and can have satisfactory testimonials from all parties with whom she has been connected, wishes to re-engage herself in the same capacity. She will feel happy in being employed by any ladies' committee, whose special object it is to promote the moral and religious welfare of children, and who are desirous that the instruction imparted should produce useful and practical results. Address, A. B., 40, Crawford-street, Bryanston-square.

WHITTINGTON FUND.

THE SECOND MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION MEETING will be held at the CROWN and ANCHOR TAVERN, Strand, on TUESDAY, the 6th of July, at Eight o'clock in the evening.

Books of Rules, with Introductory Exposition, to be had of the Secretary on and after Saturday, the 3rd of July.

G. W. YAPP, Secretary.

SECRETARY WANTED by the BRITISH and FOREIGN SAILORS' SOCIETY. Salary £150 per annum. Christian gentlemen, with talent for public speaking, and of general business habits, are requested to address their communications to the Sub-Treasurer, 2, Jeffrey-square, St. Mary Axe. Ministers with a pastoral charge ineligible. London, June 21st, 1847.

RAMSGATE.

MR. and MRS. JAMESON remind their Friends that they still receive LADIES and GENTLEMEN as BOARDERS.

33, Spencer-square, West Cliff.

BOARDING and DAY-SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, conducted by Miss MIAL, a Quaker-teacher.

Camp-street, Broughton, near Manchester.—The Midsummer recess will terminate, and the duties of the school be resumed, on Monday, July 26th. Miss Mial has, for many years, been engaged in tuition, and testimonials can be obtained from the parents of young ladies whom she has educated.

COLLEGE-HOUSE ACADEMY, SOUTHGATE, MIDDLESEX, by Mr. M. THOMSON, of Glasgow University.

The system—comprising the Classics, French, and the usual branches of an English education—is explanatory and interrogatory. By the frequent repetition and revision of the lessons, a sound and intimate knowledge of whatever is taught is acquired. Mr. Thomson particularly invites attention to the system of Mental Arithmetic, remarkable for brevity and dispatch; and also to his method of communicating information on various subjects of literature and science, in connexion with habits of thinking and composition. The domestic comforts are under the immediate attention of Mrs. Thomson. Dormitories airy and lofty. Food of the first quality, and unlimited. The situation particularly healthy. A spacious garden, play-ground, and gymnastic field attached. Gymnastics taught by Professor Montaigne.

Mr. Thomson has the honour to refer to Mr. Serjeant Talfourd, Russell-square, and to several ministers and gentlemen whose sons have attended the Academy for years.

Prospectuses forwarded by post, on application.

AT a MEETING of CONGREGATIONAL MINISTERS, held at the KING'S HEAD, POULTRY, on FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1847, Rev. R. T. HUNT in the chair.

It was unanimously resolved:—

1. That, in the opinion of this meeting, the character, constitution, and conduct of our religious societies are fairly open to public scrutiny, and that it is especially the right of their members and supporters to discuss the principles by which they are regulated, the nature and extent of their operations, and the general management of their affairs.

2. That the Rev. Dr. Reed, in his recent controversy with the Directors of the London Missionary Society, has, in the judgment of this meeting, only availed himself of this right, and has been actuated by conscientious motives, and a sincere desire to secure the greater efficiency of the Institution; and, under the peculiar nature and circumstances of the discussion, he has evinced a spirit at once courteous, dignified, and Christian.

3. That this meeting deeply regrets the indications that have been given of an unrelenting and determined spirit of persecution in the means which have been adopted to damage Dr. Reed's social position, and to exclude him from the fellowship of his ministerial brethren, particularly in the character and tone of the articles which have appeared in the *Evangelical Magazine* and *Christian Witness*, in the exclusion of documents essential to his vindication from both these publications, and in the unavailing attempt to induce his retirement from the Congregational Board, and to sever his connexion with a charitable institution. From the oppressive course which has been pursued in this instance, this meeting cannot but mark a disposition to intimidate others in the maintenance of the right of free discussion, and to deter them from the attempt to effect the salutary reforms necessary to the permanency and continued prosperity of our religious institutions.

4. That this meeting therefore tenders to Dr. Reed the expression of its cordial sympathy with him under the harsh, unjust, and unchristian treatment to which he has been subjected—the assurance of its undiminished esteem for his personal character, and high appreciation of his ministerial talents and usefulness; and while recording its sense of the value of his numerous and successful efforts in the cause of religion and philanthropy—especially of his devoted and persevering labours in behalf of the widow and orphan, it cherishes the hope that, to the honour which God has thus abundantly conferred upon him, will be added that of greatly promoting such changes in the relations, and improvements in the management, not only of the London Missionary Society, but of our religious institutions generally, as will render them increasingly worthy of public confidence, better adapted to secure the important ends of their formation, and more conducive to the Divine glory.

5. That an address, founded on the above resolutions, be presented to the Rev. Dr. Reed.

(Signed)

R. T. HUNT, Chairman.

June 11, 1847.

Now ready,

THE WESTMINSTER and FOREIGN QUARTERLY REVIEW.—No. XCIII. and LXXVIII. for July.

CONTENTS.

1. Persian Poetry.
2. Birds of Jamaica.
3. Trial of the Earl of Somerset.
4. International Law.
5. Life of George Fox.
6. Mrs. Butler's Year of Consolation.
7. Rudolph Töpfer.
8. Currency Principles of the Bank Charter Act.
- Foreign Intelligence and Correspondence.—Critical and Miscellaneous Notices, &c.

G. LUXFORD: 1, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street.

THE ECLECTIC REVIEW for JULY,

CONTAINS,—

1. The Late and the Present Administration.
2. Prescott's Conquest of Peru.
3. The Primitive Episcopate.—Congregational or Diocesan.
3. Papin and Steam Power.
4. Lingard's History of the Anglo-Saxon Church.
5. Hobbs's Memoir of Dr. Yates.
7. The General Election—Position and Duty of Dissenters, &c., &c.

"Dissenters who desire to encourage their own literature, should give to the *Eclectic* a warm and steadfast support. It is a publication in every way highly creditable to the Nonconformist body."

—*Newcastle Guardian*.

WARD and Co., 27, Paternoster-row.

Price 2d., Stamped 3d.,

THE HERALD OF PEACE for JULY,

CONTENTS.—

1. Dr. Pye Smith on the Pacific Principle in its Relation to Personal Religion.
2. Can a Warrior be a Legislator?
3. Reduction of Armies.—Sickness and Mortality of Troops.
4. Letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury.
5. Peace Proceedings in France and England.
6. On the Election of Members of Parliament.

Society's Offices, 19, New Broad-street; WARD and Co., Paternoster-row, London.

BRITISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION, FOR THE LIBERATION OF RELIGION FROM ALL STATE-INTERFERENCE.

This day is published, price 4d.,

PROCEEDINGS of the FIRST TRIENNIAL CONFERENCE, held in CROSBY-HALL, Bishopsgate-street, London, May 4, 5, and 6, 1847.

With Lists of the Executive Committee and General Council; the Delegates who attended the Conference, and of the donors and subscribers to the Association. London: British Anti-state-church Association's Offices, 12, Warwick-square, Paternoster-row.

Just published, in 18mo, price 2s. 6d. cloth lettered,

ON DREAMS, in their MENTAL and MORAL ASPECTS, as affording Auxiliary Arguments for the Existence of Spirit, for a "Separate State," and for a particular Providence. In Two Essays. By JOHN SHEPPARD, Author of "Thoughts on Devotion," &c., &c.

London: JACKSON and WALFORD, 18, St. Paul's Churchyard.

This day is published, price 1s. 6d. cloth lettered,

EDUCATION.—By T. BINNEY. TWO MILL-HILL ADDRESSES.—the one to the Constituents, the other delivered at the recent introduction of the Rev. S. S. England to the Chaplaincy of the School. With an APPENDIX. Contents:—Home Education; Public Schools; Secular Education—Religious—Denominational; the Relation of the School to the Church; Primitive Probabilities; Modern Wants; the Boarding School; the Day School; Spiritual Development and Moral Training; National Education; the Government and the People: the School and the State.

London: JACKSON and WALFORD, 18, St. Paul's Churchyard.

PUBLISHED BY WARD AND CO., PATERNOSTER-ROW.

SERMONS; by the late Mr. D. CHARLES of Carmarthen. With a Memoir Translated from the WELSH. By H. HUGHES. In 12mo., 5s. cloth.

"Mr. D. Charles had a more enlarged comprehension of the Gospel than any one I have known. I considered him one of the greatest divines of the age."—*Late Rev. W. Howell, Episcopal Chapel, Long-acre, London.*

"I look into the book with growing pleasure, always finding in it something new to admire."—*Rev. D. Ferguson, Free Church of Scotland.*

"We are thankful to the Translator for these excellent Sermons."—*Universe.*

"Here is much originality in the midst of beautiful simplicity—rich savour of evangelical sentiment, great power of conception in the things of the kingdom, and an earnest and ever-presiding aim at usefulness. The Memoir is brief, but full of interest."—*Baptist Record.*

"It is a specimen of the means used in Wales to produce the great religious reformation, which has made so many 'solitary places to rejoice, and the wilderness to blossom as the rose.'"—*The Translator.*

THE MANCHESTER EXAMINER.

On and after the 6th July, *The Manchester Examiner* will appear TWICE A WEEK, viz.:—

ON TUESDAY AFTERNOON AND SATURDAY MORNING.

The Largest Size allowed by Law.

PRICE 4d.

Besides its Political and Commercial Information, Local Intelligence, Market Reports, &c., the *Examiner* will present to its Readers such a variety of Original and selected Matter of general interest, as to render it one of the most acceptable Family Papers in the kingdom. The Proprietors have also made arrangements for a Series of Original Contributions, of an entirely novel and interesting kind, which will be commenced in the first Tuesday number, 6th July, and continued every succeeding Tuesday until completed.

Terms (paid in advance) for the Tuesday's or Saturday's *Examiner*, posted:

Per Quarter 4s. 9d. | Per Half Year 9s. 6d.

For both Papers, posted:

Per Quarter 9s. 6d. | Per Half Year 19s. 0d.

Manchester Examiner, Office, 22, Market-street, Manchester, 26th June.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A WORKING-MAN.

The *Manchester Examiner* of Tuesday, 6th July, will contain No. I. of THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A WORKING-MAN, by a WELL-KNOWN POPULAR WRITER; to be continued every Tuesday, until completed.

May be ordered through any respectable newsman.

Examiner Office, 22, Market-street, Manchester, 26th June.

TO MINISTERS AND CONGREGATIONS.

THE INCREASED DEMAND for the HYMN-BOOK has led the Publishers to make a FURTHER and considerable REDUCTION in the price.

Specimen pages of the various Editions, with all particulars, will be forwarded, free of expense, by

T. WARD and Co., 27, Paternoster-row, London.

Printed by CHARLES SEPTIMUS MIAL, of No. 35, Gracechurch-street, in the City of London, and SAMUEL COCKSHAW, of No. 48, Baker-street, in the parish of St. James, Clerkenwell, at No. 4, Horse-shoe-court, in the parish of St. Martin Ludgate, in the City of London, and published, for the proprietor, by CHARLES SEPTIMUS MIAL, at the office, No. 4, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill, —WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1847.